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TRIUMPH OF THE MARINES.

In March last Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Commissioner General to the Universal Exposition at Paris, applied to the Secretary of the Navy for a detachment of marines to guard the American exhibits in the great World's Fair. The excellent report of Commissioner General McCormick relative to the service rendered by the marines sent the Exposition of 1878 suggested compliance, and when it was found that enough men could be spared they were promptly ordered. That they might be present in time for the official opening, May 6, they were hastily collected from the different Atlantic stations, and on April 13 left New York for Havre on the French steamer *La Gascogne*.

On the way over they were drilled daily and instructed in elementary French, and when they landed in Havre and marched through the city to the railway station, with the United States Consul at their head, and a little American flag flying, the people cheered, and in many instances bared their heads. Admiral Krantz, the French Minister of Marine, sent a commissioned officer to welcome them on behalf of the Government, and at the depot in Paris M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War, had in waiting another officer, a descendant of the celebrated Marshal Turenne, to conduct them to the quarters assigned them at the Ecole Militaire.

There they were installed with troops from the Argentine Republic, Tonquin, Senegal, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, India, and Luxembourg, and settled down to daily drill, in addition to patrol and orderly duty at the Exposition and at the headquarters of the U. S. Commissioner. When the 6th of May arrived they received M. Carnot, the President of France, and his suite officially in the American section, and next day knew from the compliments of the press that they had made a good impression.

On the Fourth of July, by permission of the municipal authorities, they marched across Paris under arms and laden with flowers, and in the ancient cemetery of Picpus, made famous by the pen of Victor Hugo, observed all of the ceremonies of an American Decoration Day at the tomb of Lafayette. Several hundred American ladies, gentlemen and children, some from the distant Hawaiian Islands, accompanied them, and not only was the flat sandstone tomb of the illustrious champion of constitutional liberty covered with costly floral offerings, but a sacred American custom was introduced into France. The novelty and generosity of this public tribute, conceived by Capt. Cochrane and promoted by our Minister, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, called forth in words broken by emotion the profound thanks of the venerable Senator Edmond de Lafayette, grandson of the General, and the plaudits of the French press.

Time passed. The marines quietly and diligently performed their duties, continued their training regardless of the distractions of the great city, and recently have reaped the just reward of effort. Nearly a dozen European journals, now before us, tell the story, and the words applied to our soldiers are "fine, superb, magnificent, worthy, dignified, perfect."

Sunday, Sept. 29, was the day set for the culminating fête of the Exposition, whose success has been so extraordinary and the place the Palais de l'Industrie. This vast edifice, a relic of the first exposition (1855), was fitted up as a theatre, with by far the largest stage and auditorium in the world, and in it were assembled by invitation between 25,000 and 30,000 people of all degrees and nationalities, representing the earth. The chief features were music by 800 of the most skilled vocalists and instrumentalists in the capital; a grand international procession of all the foreign commissions and custodians in costume, and delegations from the Army and Navy of France, and from all of her colonies; a tableau of all these except the commissioners grouped on the immense stage with their banners above them; and, finally, addressed by President Carnot and his prime minister, M. Tirard, and the formal distribution of the awards to exhibitors.

The procession or defile, as the French term it, began in the foyers of the 2d floor, the nations taking position in alphabetical order. After *Espagne* (Spain) came the *Etats Unis* (United States) and then *Grande Bretagne*, and slowly the long line descended the broad stairs, traversed the great hall, passed the presidential tribune with drooping colors, and took place in the scene.

General Franklin, in the uniform of a major general, supported by Lieut. Buckingham, U. S. N., and Captain Lyle of the Army, also in full uniform, and followed by his principal aids, among them General Hawkins of zouave fame, came after the marines. A star-spangled banner preceded the detachment, another bearing 42 stars followed, and the rear was brought up by a blue silk swallow-tail banner bearing the arms of the United States. These were carried by three tall non-commissioned officers. The first part of the procession passed in comparative silence, but when the marines in column of fours, with heads erect and steady tramp, reached the bottom of the stairway cheers began and grew in volume, as they marched until, in front of the President, they became a din of *bravos* and the air was filled with waving hats and canes and fans.

It was a great day for America. Belgium, Italy and Switzerland received liberal applause, but only Russia and America could claim ovations.

As these incidents are matters of record and congratulation, not only for the Marine Corps, but for every branch of our National Military Service, we extract from a few of the journals their comments exactly as printed:

Vici maintenant le détachement des beaux soldats que les Etats Unis ont envoyés à l'Exposition. Ils passent, avec une correction parfaite et le président du comité, le général Franklin, en grand uniforme, vient derrière eux.

On leur fait une véritable ovation. On crie: "Vive

"l'Amérique! Vive la République" Une ovation plus chaleureuse encore salua les Russes de Finlande.—*L'Intransigeant* (Ultra Radical).

Le détachement de superbes soldats envoyé à l'Exposition par les Etats Unis a passé avec une correction toute martiale, suivi par le président du comité, le général Franklin, en grand uniforme. Il a été très applaudi, ainsi que le drapeau de l'Italie.—*La Petite République Française* (Republican).

Une grande ovation est faite au détachement de magnifiques soldats envoyés par les Etats-Unis à l'Exposition.—*L'Eclaireur* (Republican).

The United States representatives evoked loud cheers as the Star-spangled banner proudly swept past escorted by the marines, who marched like thoroughly drilled guardsmen, General Franklin, president of the American Committee, walking after them.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

The American marines—34 in number, under the command of Captain Henry Clay Cochrane and Lieut. Paul St. Clair Murphy—with their immaculate white helmets and trim uniforms, were greeted with loud applause. So also were the Russian and Italian groups.—*New York Herald* (Paris edition).

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT R. A. BROWN, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting at Camp Ground, Pa.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHARP, 17th U. S. Infantry, is a recent guest at the Clifton Hotel, St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT E. A. HELMICK, 4th U. S. Inf., was to leave Ft. Spokane this week on a two months' visit East.

CAPTAIN W. F. SPURGIN, U. S. A., left West Point this week for a short tour through Northern New York.

LIEUTENANT L. P. HUNT, 10th U. S. Cavalry, returned to St. Louis this week from a trip to San Antonio.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, 2d U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York City and Jersey City this week.

MAJOR LEONARD Y. LORING, surgeon, U. S. A., on sick leave, is undergoing special treatment at San Diego, Cal.

CAPTAIN O. W. BUDD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, on sick leave, has been seeking recuperation at Old Point Comfort, Va.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., returned to Washington this week from a visit to New York City.

CAPTAIN HUGH G. BROWN, 12th U. S. Inf., who is East from Fort Yates, Dakota, has had his leave extended a fortnight.

COLONEL L. L. LIVINGSTON, U. S. A., commandant of Fort McHenry, Md., is on a short visit to friends at Germantown, Pa.

GENERAL RUFUS SAXTON, U. S. A., still vigorous and hearty, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday on Saturday last, Oct. 19.

MR. JOSEPH B. MORTON, chief clerk at the headquarters of the Army, visited friends in New York City and Brooklyn this week.

LIEUTENANT C. B. WHEELER, 5th U. S. Artillery, after a pleasure trip to Kansas and Illinois, rejoined at Fort Schuyler on Saturday last.

MAJOR MERRITT BARBER, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., has left St. Paul on a few weeks' leave before settling for the winter.

MISS RACHEL SHERMAN will sail for France on Wednesday next to spend the winter with the Hon. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid in Paris.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, headquarters, and Cos. B and G of his regiment have arrived at Fort Logan, Colo., from Fort Laramie.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort McPherson, Ga., made a pleasant visit to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week and was hospitably received.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WHIPPLE, 10th U. S. Cav., left Governor's Island, N. Y., this week for Ft. Bayard, N. M., much to the regret of his many friends in New York and vicinity.

CAPTAIN F. M. GIBSON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, who has been on sick leave at Philadelphia, was expected in Washington this week to take charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. S. T. HARRIS, U. S. A., who has recently been visiting in Washington, D. C., on leave from San Antonio, will shortly go to Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, U. S. A., will leave Fort Sherman, Idaho, next week to spend a portion of the winter in the East. He has many friends in New York who will be glad to see him.

LIEUTENANT S. D. STURGIS, 1st U. S. Art., who was recently called to St. Paul by the death of his father, General Sturgis, will return to San Francisco towards the end of November.

MAJOR J. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., who has been visiting in New York and Old Point Comfort, was expected to rejoin at and resume command of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, this week.

LIEUTENANT W. H. GORDON, 12th U. S. Inf., has decided not to take advantage at present of the leave of absence recently granted him, and will continue on duty at his station, Fort Yates, D. T.

LIEUTENANT W. R. DASHIELL, 17th U. S. Infantry, is expected to arrive in a few days at Cave Spring, Ga., where his marriage to Miss Pearson, daughter of Dr. Pearson, of that city, will take place Nov. 6.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER WARNER B. BAXLEY, U. S. N., was married at St. John's Church, Washington, on Thursday, October 24, to Miss Annette Williamson, daughter of Gen. James A. Williamson.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. D. POINDEXTER, U. S. A., reached Sing Sing this week, where his marriage to Miss Eulice Symonds, daughter of Col. Henry C. Symonds, will take place at St. Paul's Church on Saturday, Oct. 26. The prominence of the interested parties makes the wedding a very notable occasion.

CAPTAIN WELLS WILLARD, U. S. A., on sick leave, is in Washington for a few weeks.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., who is abroad for the benefit of his health, is much improved.

GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. A., is in Washington, at Willard's Hotel, and may spend the winter there.

COLONEL M. M. BLUNT, 16th U. S. Inf., was at Ft. Du Chêne, Utah, this week on an official tour of inspection.

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., on Wednesday, from a short leave.

CAPTAIN F. A. BOUTELLE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Camp Sheridan, Wyo., is a recent visitor to Fort Keogh, Mont.

LIEUTENANT B. S. HUMPHREY, 9th U. S. Cav., of Ft. Du Chêne, arrived in Omaha early in the week for special service.

LIEUTENANT EARL C. CARNAHAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Sully, Dakota.

COLONEL E. S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Infantry, who is East from Fort Assiniboine, has received a month's extension of his leave.

GENERAL T. A. MCPARLIN, U. S. A., and Miss McParlin have taken apartments at the Elmsmere, Washington, for the winter.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Art., member of the Fortification Board, rejoined at Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. J. CRITTENDEN, 22d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Totten, was a visitor this week to Fort Pembina, Dakota, on Court martial duty.

MAJOR JAMES GILLISS, U. S. A., was to leave on a tour through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Texas and Louisiana.

MAJOR EDWARD HUNTER, U. S. A., in charge of legal matters in the Division of the Pacific, has now got comfortably settled in San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT G. D. FITCH, Corps of Eng'neers, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour at Milwaukee, will shortly go to Duluth, Minn., for station during the winter.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, Colonel Thos. F. Barr, and Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hall, U. S. A., will be at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday next to inspect the Military Prison.

GENERAL P. R. DE TROBRIAND, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Europe early in the week and took quarters at the New York Hotel. He will spend the winter in New Orleans.

GENERAL J. C. ROBINSON, U. S. A., has returned to Birmingham from a trip to Washington with the Knights Templar. He belongs to Malta Commandery of Birmingham.

MRS. MCLELLAN and daughter are expected in New York from France early next week to attend the marriage of Mr. Geo. B. McClellan to Miss Hecksher on Wednesday next.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. A. FITZ ROY, Major M. Martin, and Capt. H. W. Downey, of the British Army, and Capt. J. H. Rainier, of the British Navy, registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., is expected at Omaha early next week to be ready to take charge of the A. G. O., Dept. of the Platte, Nov. 1. He has many old friends in Omaha who will be glad to renew the acquaintanceship of former years.

MAJOR JOSEPH R. GIBSON, surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, will arrive in a few days in New York to take the place at Governor's Island lately vacated by Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, who is now on duty in Washington.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., was one of the prominent speakers at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening last, the occasion being the presentation by U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of an American flag to each of the public schools in that city.

Harper's Weekly, referring to the erection of monuments over certain graves in the cemetery at West Point at the expense of Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, well says: "Mr. Childs is the author of many good gifts, but we know of no other which so much as this denotes the gentle, kindly nature of the man."

MR. JOHN L. JOLLY, of Augusta, Ga., is said to have in his possession a thirty-two pound cannon ball, the first ball fired from Fort Sumter at Fort Moultrie. The ball was picked up by Manson S. Jolly, who was on duty at Fort Moultrie at the time, and he sent it home, and it has been kept in the family ever since.

THE official delegates to the American Public Health Association, in session at Brooklyn during the past week, were: U. S. Army—Lieut. Col. John S. Billings and Major George M. Sternberg. U. S. Navy—Medical Director Albert L. Gihon and Medical Inspector Henry M. Wells. U. S. Marine Hospital Service—Surgeon Walter Wyman.

MAJOR LEWIS C. FORSYTH, U. S. A., is expected in New York in a few days from St. Louis, to report to Major-Gen. Howard for assignment to duty in charge of the Q. M. Depot at Boston. Major Forsyth has been on duty at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, since May, 1886, and will be succeeded there by Capt. G. S. Hoyt, the newly appointed A. Q. M., now at Fort Leavenworth.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS H. BARBER has taken hold of the duties of his department after a fashion which indicates that the State of New York has secured an inspector-general in every way competent to meet the requirements of that responsible position. To be "looked over" by a Regular Army officer of the ability and attainments of Gen. Barber is a privilege which will be appreciated by the entire National Guard.—*New York Times*.

CAPTAIN C. STEELHAMMER, U. S. A., retired, will spend the winter at Spjutzygd, Sweden.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BAIRD, 6th U. S. Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., this week on a short leave.

CAPTAIN P. H. ELLIS, 13th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Little Rock Barracks, is at Elkton, Md.

GENERAL S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. A., was expected in New York City this week on a short visit.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN MOSES HARRIS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Custer, is at 3 Park Place, Albany, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. K. ARNOLD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Custer, is at Cold Spring, N. Y.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., bale and hearty, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN P. M. PRICE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Price have returned to Montgomery, Ala., from a pleasant vacation.

MAJOR A. E. BATES, paymaster, U. S. A., on leave from St. Paul, visited friends in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Hotel Bristol.

COLONEL A. C. WILDRICK, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., was called suddenly on Tuesday to Blairstown, N. J., by the death of his father.

MAJOR C. C. SNIFFEN, Paymaster, U. S. A., who has been in New York City since June, 1885, will shortly go to Washington for duty during the winter.

LIEUTENANT G. HUTCHESON, 9th Cavalry, U. S. A., leaves Fort Niobrara, Neb., for a couple of months leave which he will spend in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The appointments of 1st Lieuts. True and Hyde to the Quartermaster's Department, promote to 1st Lieutenants 2d Lieuts. J. A. Leyden, 4th, and W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PETTIT, 1st U. S. Inf., of West Point, was in Pittsburgh this week on business relating to the purchase of scientific instruments for use at the Military Academy.

MRS. HARNEY, widow of Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. Army, has been settling up her affairs at Pass Christian, Miss., preparatory to taking up permanent residence in Washington.

CAPTAIN JOHN D. HALL, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave, and soon after his return will go to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, for duty.

MR. HENRY D. STEERS was married in New York on Tuesday to Miss Adeline Coster, daughter of the late Colonel Chas. R. Coster, formerly of the U. S. Army, and a niece of Capt. John H. Coster, U. S. Army, retired.

MR. HORACE M. PORTER, son of General Horace Porter, was married October 22, in Trinity Church, Philadelphia, to Miss Adelaide Watson, daughter of a prominent merchant of that city. A distinguished company was present.

MAJOR GEORGE M. STERNBERG, Surgeon, U. S. A., read a paper on "Recent Researches Relating to the Etiology of Yellow Fever" at the Brooklyn Institute on Wednesday evening before the American Public Health Association. In the morning Colonel Billings read a paper on "The United States Census in its Relation to Sanitation."

LIEUTENANT OSCAR F. LONG, 5th U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Bliss, Texas, has been selected as adjutant of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. He is an experienced officer, was graduated from West Point in 1876, and has been regimental adjutant since March, 1887, and was A. D. C. to General Miles from February, 1881, to September, 1885.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Capt. James Chester, 3d Art.; Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps; Lt.-Colonel H. M. Robert, Engineers; Capt. Samuel K. Schwenk, retired; 1st Lieut. J. R. Williams, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf.; Captain F. M. E. Ewsten, 21st Inf.; Capt. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cav., and Capt. Wm. T. Russell, Engrs.

It is not impossible that Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, the senior paymaster of the Army, may, when the time comes, receive the appointment of Paymaster General, the contest for which has already commenced. His friends are laying considerable stress on his good war record, and as President Harrison has shown a partiality for the volunteer in recent appointments, they are considerably encouraged over his prospects.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Sunday Times in an open letter to "Sorosis" says: "There is living in a little wigwam, Tule Lake, Klamath County, Oregon, an Indian heroine, whose marvellous deeds of valor during the terrible Modoc war can never be over-estimated. Her name is *Winema* ('Woman with the Brave Heart') and she is now blind, sick and destitute. She was the Pocahontas of the Lava Beds, and the Florence Nightingale of the Army Hospital. Here is a rare opportunity for Sorosis to begin its proposed good work, and thus hurl back the oft-quoted saying 'Woman is the only animal cruel to her kind.'"

LIEUTENANT WALTER HOWE, 4th U. S. Artillery, the military instructor at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, receives great praise from the Cedar Rapids Gazette, which says: Lieut. Howe is a Christian gentleman, with a great amount of enthusiasm concealed about his person, and has continually on hand tact and tactics in about equal proportions. His battalion is the largest of any the school has ever had, he has more uniformed cadets in line, and less excused from drill and a band of 23 pieces is under way. The lieutenant has also added a drum corps to assist the band in their regular work. He has a son in the senior year in an Indiana College and another son in college at Mount Vernon.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., and a party of friends visited West Point on Monday and witnessed an exhibition drill by the cadets.

MAJOR GEO. E. GLENN, paymaster, U. S. A., who has been on duty at Los Angeles, Cal., since January, 1887, will shortly come to New York City for a station.

In the absence the early part of the week of Gen. Kelton, Col. Chauncey McKeever was in charge of the Adjutant-General's Office. General Kelton resumed on Thursday.

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, was expected to rejoin at Washington Barracks, D. C., the latter part of this week from a leave spent mainly abroad and get settled into quarters for the winter.

The Vancouver Independent says: Miss Elderkirk, daughter of Major W. A. Elderkirk, U. S. A., is visiting her sister in Portland, Mrs. Geo. F. Wilson. On Oct. 16 Miss Grace Irving Sanborn, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Sanborn, will be married at Fort Meade to Lieut. Thos. Hugh McGuire, U. S. Army. Gen. John Gibbon is the author of a very able article on the defenses of Puget Sound in the Journal of the Military Service Institution.

CAPTAIN RAFFERTY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, informs us that upon the change of station of his troop from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Lewis recently, he did not "give all his household furniture to the colored cook," as stated by the Kansas City Times. He took with him his full allowance, 1,500 lbs., and stored with the depot quartermaster for future shipment all the remainder of his furniture that was of any value. Of what was left, he sold some, and gave the balance, a lot of old stuff not worth the cost of transportation anywhere, to his cook.

The course in military science and tactics which is to be established in the Sheffield scientific school at Yale is not yet completed, but Lt. C. A. L. Totten, U. S. A., expects to commence his lectures early in January. The course will consist of probable 12 lectures, which will be delivered weekly. Lt. Totten is hard at work on about 50 different topics, and from these the course will be selected. Lt. Totten is a very interesting and companionable gentleman, and his personal influence among the students will aid largely in establishing a thorough and valuable course of military instruction in the scientific school.—New Haven News.

There have been any number of gaieties provided for the West Pointers lately, ostensibly for the cadets, but enjoyed to the full by the garrison and their many guests. A sister of a member of the corps of cadets, who is a wonderful violinist, was prevailed upon to give a violin recital in the post library recently and made a charming picture standing there, lovingly holding her instrument and facing a spellbound audience of officers and cadets, conspicuous among whom was her proud and delighted brother, exchanging congratulatory glances with some one who is not a brother—and thanks Providence for it.—Town Topics.

MISS ANNIE BIGELOW, daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow, and sister of Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., was married, Oct. 23, to Butler Kenneth Harding, of Philadelphia, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Highland Falls, N. Y. After the ceremony a reception followed at the home of the bride's father. There were about 250 guests, and many of them were from New York and West Point, among the latter being Colonels Wilson and Hawkins, Professors Michie, Tillman, Andrews, Winthrop, Postlethwaite, with the ladies of their families; Lieuts. Biddle, Tate, Freeman, Bellinger, Wiser and Macomb. The ceremony was by Bishop Davis of Western Michigan, assisted by Rev. William Reed Thomas, rector of the church. The best man was George Harding. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Morgan of N. Y., Miss Julia Isham and Miss Lita Fell of N. Y., Miss May Harding and Miss Charlotte Shepherd of Philadelphia, and Miss May Handy of Baltimore. Their costumes were of yellow silk, according to plaited skirts with sashes of yellow silk, white mulle handkerchiefs and caps. They carried La Tosca canes of white willow surmounted with gilded balls to which were fastened bunches of white chrysanthemums tied with yellow ribbons. The ushers were, Severen Sharpe of Kingston, son of Gen. George H. Sharpe, and brother of Capt. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A., Dr. Lecumpte, Caldwell Biddle, Charles Brown, Charles Gunny of Phila., and Robert G. Monroe of N. Y. The bride wore a costume of white satin, trimmed with lace, and her veil was also of lace. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

The wedding of Lieut. Chas. T. Menober, 1st Art., and Miss Nannie W. Pearson, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Oct. 10, was a very pretty affair. The bridal party entered the chapel, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, to the strains of the wedding march, rendered by the 1st Artillery band. The ceremony was impressively pronounced by Chaplain Wm. G. Pearson, father of the bride, assisted by Chaplain Dunbar, of the Presidio. After the ceremony, the happy pair went to San Francisco, thence to Monterey to spend the honeymoon. Upon their return they will take up their residence at the Presidio, where the groom is stationed, and where handsome quarters have already been fitted up for their occupancy. The ushers were Lieuts. John A. Towers, Fremont P. Peck, John L. Hayden and George W. Burr, of the 1st Artillery. Miss Rose Pearson, sister of the bride, made a pretty bridesmaid, while little Miss Blanche Pearson acted as maid of honor. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Miles; Miss Miles and Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf.; Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Perry; Miss Josephine Perry; Col. and Mrs. Shafter, 1st Inf.; Mrs. McKittick; Colonel and Mrs. Langdon, 1st Art.; General Graham, Major and Mrs. John F. Rodgers; Major and Mrs. Haskin, 1st Art.; Capt. and Mrs. Russell; Captains Dillenback, Darling, Capron, Cotton and Hubbell, 1st Art.; Dr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Dietz, U. S. Army; Lieut. and Mrs. Starr, 1st Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. Harris and Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Todd, 1st Art.; Dr. A. F. Seigers, U. S. A.; Miss May Andrews, Miss Mary Graham, Miss Meta Graham, Miss Gerlie Shaw, Miss Jennie Andrews, Miss Vena Haskin and Miss Finley; Lieuts. Maus, Connolly, Holley, Winn, Strother, Noble, Kirkman and Cloman, 1st Inf.; Lieuts. Haan and Hains, 1st Art.; Lieut. and Mrs. Honeycutt, 1st Art., and many others.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SCHUSTER, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., is again comfortably established in his Washington home, and is improving.

REAR ADMIRAL A. L. CASE, U. S. N., was in New York City this week, with quarters at the Clarendon.

MRS. C. H. BALDWIN, widow of the late Rear Admiral Baldwin, has purchased a villa on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER CHAS. M. RAY, U. S. N., and wife are at the residence of his mother, 1701 I street, Washington, D. C.

REAR ADMIRAL A. L. CASE, U. S. N., and family will move to Washington next week and occupy their handsome home on 16th street.

LIEUTENANT J. RUSSELL SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., who has recently returned to the United States from a year's leave, is now in Washington on the lookout for duty.

CAPTAIN N. H. FARQUHAR, U. S. N., has taken up his residence, No. 1000 13th street, Washington, preparatory to assuming the duties of hydrographer to the Bureau of Navigation.

We regret to learn that Comdr. A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N., has been quite ill at his home near Rockville, Md., with intermittent fever, brought on by his having remained so long in Haytian waters.

COMMANDER JOHN R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., after a year's leave profitably spent in connection with the superintendency of a street railway in New Haven, Conn., has been ordered to command the *Kearsarge*.

SECRETARY TRACY, Commos. Seward and White, and Lt. Mason paid an official visit to the Navy Yard Oct. 24 and spent some time looking over the new gun shop and the plant.

CHIEF ENGINEER DAVID SMITH, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the *Boston*, has taken quarters at 1401 H street, Washington. His handsome residence on Connecticut avenue has been leased to Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, for the winter.

The following Navy officers registered at the Navy Dept. this week: Rear Adm'l S. B. Luce, Asst. Nav. Com. W. L. Capps, Lt. R. P. Rodgers and L. C. Logan, Asst. Nav. Com. C. H. Howes, Lt. Ridgely Hunt, Pay Insp. John H. Stevenson and Comdr. Edwin White.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHAS. H. BAKER, U. S. N., and family left Washington on Saturday, Oct. 19, for a visit abroad. Chief Engr. Baker having been granted a year's leave. His address while abroad will be care of H. F. Stevens, Esq., despatch agent, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

The record of the Retiring Board in the case of Comdr. Geo. T. Davis, recommended for retirement for incapacity, the result of an incident of the Service, has been submitted to the President for his action; also the record in the case of Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Collier, U. S. M. C., to be retired under similar circumstances.

MRS. STEPHEN B. LUCE, the wife of the gallant and popular Admiral of the U. S. N., was at the Stratford Oct. 23. She came from Newport, R. I., and is accompanied by Mrs. Bayard Smith, a well-known society woman of Baltimore. They will probably go to Baltimore Oct. 24, where they will be joined by the Admiral.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. DOTY, of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, and Miss Lucy H. Flagg, daughter of Augustus Flagg, of Boston, were married last week at Waltham. Over 300 invitations were issued and a special train brought them to Waltham. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Doty will return to their new home at Waltham.—Springfield Republican.

The Washington Herald says: "There is not the slightest foundation for the story which has been extensively printed that the ordering of Lieut. R. M. G. Brown to special duty in the Navy Department means his appointment as Judge Advocate General. There are more reasons than one why this could not come about, and nobody knows them better than Secretary Tracy."

CAPTAIN WM. R. BROWN, U. S. M. C., is experiencing some difficulty in convincing the Retiring Board that his disability is an incident of the Service. Fearing that the Board was going against him he has asked for and obtained permission to be represented by counsel, and when the Board comes together again next week his brother, a prominent lawyer of Washington, will appear in his behalf.

A PORT AU PRINCE correspondent writes Oct. 8: The *Kearsarge* arrived this morning, bringing the U. S. Minister to Hayti, the Hon. Frederick Douglass. The *Kearsarge* made a quick trip down—six days and 20 hours. There is plenty of service in the old veteran yet. Mr. Douglass was charmed with his voyage, and enthusiastic in his praise of the courtesy with which he was treated by the officers of the *Kearsarge*, and by Capt. Walling especially. On the other hand, the officers are hearty in their expressions of respect and regard for the old gentleman. He is accompanied by his wife and a friend, Mrs. Parker, of Rochester, N. Y.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Commo. Jos. R. Hull, who has been at the Stratford for a couple of days, is the oldest living officer of his rank in the U. S. Navy. Notwithstanding his 90 years, he is a hale and vigorous man. He has met many of his old friends, whose hands he first clasped in his long ago residence in Philadelphia, and in their reunions there have been numerous stories exchanged of the times that have passed into history. A naval officer who carries his ancestry back to the colonial days of Philadelphia is Comdr. Geo. M. Bache who was retired in 1875, and pays occasional visits to the city in which Benjamin Franklin and Hannah Bache are buried in the Quaker graveyard, at the corner of 5th and Arch sts. At the Lafayette last evening he said that he was in Philadelphia to hunt up old friends, and more particularly to see some of his former chums of the Navy."

RECENT DEATHS.

THE funeral of ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft took place at Morristown Oct. 21. The body was taken from the family residence to the Court House and lay in state until 2 p. m. It was estimated that during that time 15,000 persons passed in to take a last look at the dead General. Dr. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia, read the military service for the dead. The body was then placed on a caisson, Gen. Geo. R. Snowden's staff forming a guard of honor. The procession consisted of band, Gen. Snowden and staff, Sheridan Troop of Cavalry, 1st City Troop of Philadelphia, 6th Regt., N. G. Pa.; Bat. C. caisson containing the body, flanked by pallbearers distinguished in military and civil life, the dead General's horse, the family of the deceased, 51st Regt. Penn. Vols., Gen. Hartranft's original command; the General's personal staff, officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Gov. Beaver and staff, members of the Loyal Legion, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, civic organizations, etc. The burial was at Montgomery Cemetery.

THE venerable Isaac Wildrick, known throughout the State of New Jersey as the "Patriarch of the New Jersey House of Assembly," died at his home Blairstown, N. J., Oct. 21. Mr. Wildrick was born on March 3, 1803, in Hardwick Township, then Sussex County. He had filled nearly every minor office in Warren County, from Justice of the Peace to Constable and Township Committeeman. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1850. He rendered patriotic service during the war. In 1882 he was elected to the Assembly, and was re-elected several times. He leaves six children, one of whom is Brevet Col. A. C. Wildrick, major 5th U. S. Artillery, and another John A. Wildrick, lieutenant colonel of the 28th New Jersey Volunteers during the war.

COLONEL JOSEPH J. WOODS, who died Sept. 27, at his residence in Montana township, Kas., was graduated from West Point in 1847, promoted to the 1st Artillery and resigned in 1853, being then a 1st lieutenant. When the war broke out he organized the 12th Iowa Volunteers and went to the front as its colonel and served with gallantry and efficiency until Nov. 22, 1864, when he was mustered out. He was severely wounded at Shiloh and captured but was retaken the following day. He was twice an official visitor to West Point during the Presidency of Gen. Grant, and was a substantial and highly respected citizen in his locality.

MRS. PREVOST, wife of Mr. E. E. Prevost, and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., died at Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 23, in the 36th year of her age. The funeral took place on Friday, from Christ Church, Elizabeth.

LUIS PHILIPPE VALFANDO DE BRAGANZA-BOURBON, King of Portugal and Duke of Saxe-Coburg, died Oct. 19 at Lisbon and has been succeeded by his eldest son under the title of King Carlos I.

MRS. BURNETT, widow of Gen. Ward Benjamin Burnett, died in Washington Oct. 12 from an attack of apoplexy. Mrs. Burnett was the mother of Lieut. Aaron Ward, U. S. N.

MRS. McREE, widow of Colonel Samuel McRee, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 20, in her 83d year. Colonel McRee died in 1849.

CAPTAIN GEO. ASHBURY, a veteran seaman, who served as acting master, U. S. Navy, from August, 1861, until December, 1865, died in Brooklyn Oct. 19.

THE JEFFERSON BARRACKS INQUIRY.

The report of the Army Court of Inquiry which investigated the charges made with regard to the treatment of recruits at Jefferson Bks., Mo., has been laid before Secretary Proctor by Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., a member of the Court, who came on to Washington for the purpose. The report consists of a voluminous mass of testimony and a summary of the evidence.

The charges of extreme cruelty toward the enlisted men were not proven, but it was found that the food given the men was badly cooked and poorly served. The rations were ample and the supply of vegetables was particularly abundant. It was shown, however, that too much coffee and sugar had been saved and turned over to the commissary for its equivalent in money and that the messes had not been conducted judiciously. There was no misappropriation of this money and it was all placed to the credit of the different messes.

The charges that non-commissioned officers were taking advantage of the recruits and were running games of chance, such as stud poker, chuck-a-luck and the like, and thereby getting a part of the monthly wages of the men, were sustained. Only one case of what may be termed harsh treatment by the non-commissioned officers was discovered, and this branch of the allegations practically fell to the ground. The assertion that men were strung up by their thumbs in the guardhouse was disproved, although drunken and refractory prisoners, for their own safety and that of other soldiers and of the Government property, were placed in a large cage and their wrists handcuffed on the outside of the bars, but the Court do not consider this either harsh or cruel treatment, and it was generally necessary.

The statements of Mr. Woodward, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter who enlisted and wrote up the story of the treatment of the men, were found to be reliable so far as they concerned matters within his own knowledge, but the stories told him by other enlisted men could not be substantiated. Many of these stories were exaggerated, and were traditions which had been handed down for years from one recruit to another. The worst of them detailed the case of a man who had been struck down in the guardhouse by a sergeant and left to die there without medical attendance. No foundation whatever could be discovered for this story. That a feeling prevailed among the men that any of them who complained to their commissioned officers would in some way suffer for it was found to be undeniable, but could be traced to no definite source, and appeared to be simply an indefinable fear having little or no basis.

The desertions from the post averaged about 250 for the past three years. This is in excess of deser-

tions at other posts, but Captain Ebstein says he thinks it traceable to the fact that it is in the West, near a large city, and the force composed of cavalry recruits. It was not due, he was sure, either to the food or treatment. Many men, he says, enlist in the East for no other purpose than to get West, while many others enter the Army from a sort of restlessness or because of family troubles. These men become weary of the discipline absolutely necessary in the Army, and it is then found some morning that they have deserted, and the number increases with the proximity of the post to a large city where they can hide.

Jefferson Barracks, Captain Ebstein says, is particularly unfortunate in the matter of desertions, owing to the fact that many of the recruits are "repeaters" or chronic deserters. It is a cavalry post, and these repeaters, he says, having already served in the artillery or the infantry, enlist in the cavalry, knowing that cavalry recruits are sent to Jefferson Barracks, and that the probabilities are strongly against their seeing any officers there with whom they previously served.

The result of this investigation, Captain Ebstein thinks, will be decidedly beneficial, and will result in righting many grievances which have gradually crept into the Service. Col. Bernard has been placed in command at Jefferson Barracks, and has already taken steps to correct evils found to exist. The cooking and serving of the food has been improved, and other things tending to increase the comfort of the men have been looked after.

Secretary Proctor has reduced to the ranks and ordered to other stations the non-commissioned officers who have been running games of chance, and will take measures to prevent such things occurring in the future.

Speaking of the food served enlisted men, Capt. Ebstein said that the Army had never been better fed than now. He could speak from experience, as he had been 25 years in the Army, and had risen from the ranks. He did not believe any man ever deserted because of the food. The soldiers throughout the country were better fed than the laboring classes in the neighborhood.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

In a letter to the *Commercial Gazette*, Dudley A. Chase, formerly captain 17th U. S. Inf., and now residing at Logansport, Ind., writes:

I wish to speak a good word for the Army. A St. Louis paper has published articles reflecting on the treatment given U. S. soldiers at Jefferson Barracks. Last September, during the I. O. O. F. meeting at Columbus, I visited the U. S. barracks at that city. I dined with 615 soldiers at the barracks. No commissioned officer was present. I had for dinner first class tomato soup, two large slices of Graham bread, four or more large slices of as good wheat bread as is used at first class hotels, two large pieces of boiled fresh beef, tender and principally lean; as many large meaty potatoes, boiled in their skins as desired; a pint of good meat gravy, and pepper and salt ad libitum. The table was clean and well set with iron stone plates and bowls; knives, forks and spoons were silver plated. I examined the kitchen and utensils. All were scrupulously clean. I asked the men if they had any complaints, either as to kind or quantity of their food; said they had none. I noticed the men. They were young and positively fleshy in appearance. They drilled two and a half hours per day. Their sleeping quarters were clean, and their beds and bedding comfortable. In connection with their quarters were an abundance of clean water closets supplied with first class plumbing. I could not detect any odor therefrom. Bath tubs supplied with hot and cold water were in abundance and kept very clean.

Mai. Kellogg, 10th Inf., and his officers are entitled to great praise for the way they treat the soldiers under their care. Some three years ago I visited Washington Barracks, D. C., and made a like inspection without the aid of an officer, and found a like condition of affairs. In 1886 I visited the barracks at Leavenworth, Kas., with like experience. I allowed my son to enlist as a private, and he served the U. S. five years.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

COMMENTING upon our organization of a Squadron of Evolution, the *London Army and Navy Gazette* of Oct. 12 says:

"Though it may be that it is with the increase of European navies we are principally concerned, Englishmen cannot help being interested also in the remarkable strides which have been taken in this direction on the other side of the Atlantic, where the rehabilitation of the Navy of the United States is being pushed ahead with the characteristic energy of our American cousins. If, perchance, there are any who have not taken note of what is there going on, the imminent advent of four new and important cruisers in our waters should direct their attention that way. It is not so much, however, that the United States have made a very good beginning towards building up a modern navy—this is but a trifle where 'money is no object'—but there have also been developed in the country facilities of every kind for the creation of that navy without outside assistance. This can hardly yet be said of any other Power except France and Great Britain. In 1885, it was not only the case that the United States had no vessel of-war which could have kept the seas for one week as against any first-rate Naval Power, but they were absolutely dependent upon our manufacturing for forgings of guns, for armor, for machine and rapid-fire guns, and the like. Now, four years later, not only has much been done in the way of constructing vessels which are as good as anything of similar type afloat, but arrangements have been made by which they will be able shortly to create entirely from their own resources every modern implement of war, including steel-clad battle-ships of the heaviest tonnage, with their guns and armor.

"By the end of this year the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., one of the largest steel manufacturing in the States, has guaranteed to have erected the plant for the production of armor and gun forgings of the largest kind. Other companies have taken in hand the supply of war material, and within the last month three or four firms have tendered for the construction of cruisers, and

a similar number for the provision of steel projectiles. Moreover, there is now nearly completed at Washington an ordnance factory for finishing heavy naval ordnance, and all the necessary plant for handling gun forgings up to the quantity required to make the very largest gun afloat. Nearly half a million sterling has been expended, or is in course of expenditure, on this factory alone. Of developments which we may call by comparison minor, there is the opening of a new dock, 460 ft. by 70 ft. by 27½ ft., at Mare Island, San Francisco, and another at Newport, Pa., within the last fortnight, which is 600 ft. by 93 ft. by 25 ft. The Americans have quite evidently realized that as they are obliged to spend money on a Navy, the disbursements may as well be for their own benefit as not."

After giving a description of the vessels the *Gazette* says, further: "It will be seen that the United States are in earnest in the intention of resuming their position as a naval power. It is, however, somewhat significant that at present all this construction seems to tend in the direction of vessels more fitted to run away from an antagonist of real weight, than to sustain the glorious traditions of the American sea service. With but one or two exceptions, these ships are better prepared to destroy commerce than to protect it. There is no sign of a fleet fitted to cope with European armadas if they crossed the Atlantic, as they have done before. After all, though, it is better to crawl before trying to run, and we may yet see designed, laid down, and built by native talent in a United States Navy-yard, that crux of naval construction, the 'battleship of the future.'"

CAPT. MEADE'S OPINION OF THE DOLPHIN.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1889.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

In an article in the *JOURNAL* of last week (October 19) entitled "Different opinions of the *Dolphin*," copied probably from the *Philadelphia Press* of October 17, I find quotations from my report to Secretary Whitney, dated March 20, 1888, which taken by themselves are calculated to mislead the public in regard to the scope and intent of that report. Do me the justice to refer to pp. 7-3, of Executive Document No. 153, 49th Congress, 1st Session. There you will find my report in full covering with addenda, 16 pages. From it I quote as follows:

Page 70—"While in (dry) dock I observed no want of fairness; on the contrary the entrance is long and fine and the run easy, a model that admits of the speed for which the *Dolphin* was designed."

Page 71—"December 17, the vessel was given a dock trial. During this time the starting and reversing gear were thoroughly tried and found to work well—average time from stop to ahead 8 seconds; ahead to stop 11 seconds; ahead to stop and back 13 seconds."

Page 70—"During the run through Hell Gate against a strong ebb tide, the vessel sheered but little and steered remarkably well."

Page 71—"The ship rode the gale easily, (i. e. at anchor off Newport) with 60 fathoms (cable) on starboard anchor and 30 fathoms on port."

Page 71—"At 6h. 1 m. P. M., December 30, Cape Henry light bore SSW 1½ miles distant, the run of 350 nautical miles having been made in 24 hours and 57 minutes, an average of 14 knots per hour between landmarks."

On page 76 of addenda to my report will be found entries showing that on December 30, 1885, at 1 p. m., the log recorded 15.1 knots; 2 p. m. 15.1 knots, and 3 p. m. 14.9 knots. Has she ever made such speed since?

Page 71—"The vibration aft, when running at full speed, was trifling in comparison with some steamers of my acquaintance, and neither myself or the officers of the vessel observed any signs of structural weakness in the hull."

Page 72—"During this time, neither myself or officers observed any lack of strength in hull or machinery, and through the voice tube from the pilot house I was in constant communication with the engine room. If any structural weakness exists it did not exhibit itself; and the engines ran smoothly, and were only stopped once in 64 hours, and then merely to sound. There was but slight tendency to heat reported, and no unusual amount of oil or water, for a new ship, used on bearings or journals."

Page 72—"To sum up, I consider the *Dolphin* reasonably strong and her machinery reliable."

Page 73—"Barring the inconvenience of leaky decks, etc., the *Dolphin* may be said to be ready for further sea trials if any are deemed necessary."

Page 72—"Thanks to the untiring energy of Lieut. Allibone, the executive officer, the vessel is neat and clean to a degree rarely seen."

Page 73—"Since the last trial at sea the crew list has been considerably reduced, and now numbers 71 men, which, as the berthing capacity is limited, seems ample for present service."

It will be observed that the foregoing quotations from my report, which are all favorable to the *Dolphin*, are carefully suppressed in the *Philadelphia Press* article republished in the *JOURNAL*. The unfavorable comments I made concerning principally the designers of the *Dolphin* and her naval inspectors, and my report so states.

In 1886 I called this vessel a "marine crazy quilt," and my views have not been changed by her voyage around the world, during no part of which time, I am satisfied, did she have anything like the test I gave her, off Cape Hatteras, on the morning of Dec. 31, 1885, fully recorded in my report. Remember that very small vessels have gone "round the world." So far back as 1522 this was done by a vessel of only 20 tons burthen, and instances are innumerable since that time of small craft safely circumnavigating the globe. The mere fact that a vessel has been "round the world" expresses little to a seaman, and certainly does not prove that she fills the object for which she was built.

A more pertinent question would be: Can the *Dolphin* safely run 8 knots an hour across the Gulf Stream against a double reef topsail breeze? And if she cannot do this, and she certainly could not on Dec. 31, 1885, then pray what sort of a "despatch vessel" is she?

But in order to see just how great a "success" the *Dolphin* is, compare her for a moment with the *Yorktown*, the contract price of which was only \$140,000 more than the *Dolphin*. In reality the *Yorktown* has only cost about \$60,000 more, yet steams 3 knots faster and carries the most powerful battery for her displacement of any ship in the world. The *Yorktown* can catch the *Dolphin* quickly and sink her in 10 minutes after catching her. Nay, even the little *Petrel*, which cost a trifle more than half what the *Dolphin* has cost, is nearly as fast in smooth water and carries a battery that can sink her in 20 minutes.

A good deal of the cheap and careless work complained of by me, was reported subsequently to Sec-

retary Whitney by a Board of Inspection of which I believe, Rear Admiral Jouett was president, and I think the leaky decks were partially relaid, a new steam steerer substituted and other changes made before she started on her voyage around the world under a very careful officer.

I ought here to mention that meeting John Roach on Broadway a few days after I had taken command of the *Dolphin*, I told him I had been detailed to take her out. He said: "Capt. Meade, there is no man in the Navy I should prefer to see in charge of that boat. I know you will tell the truth about her." Mr. Roach was not mistaken. I did tell the truth about her. Not part of the truth, but the whole truth. And I am ready to defend that report at any time by another practical test of the "crazy quilt" in rough water.

My summing up was perfectly consistent with all the facts gathered and faithfully reported. The *Dolphin* proved to be merely "a smooth water non-descript." Of course, properly coddled and handled by a seaman she is as safe and slow in bad weather as any other craft of her kind. Yet Mr. Jay Gould's beautiful yacht *Atalanta*, which cost less than half the money spent on the *Dolphin*, will, if armed, do all the *Dolphin* will do and run 3 knots faster in smooth water.

Seriously, Mr. Editor, to hold up the *Dolphin* as a model vessel of war to be duplicated, is to expose the Navy to ridicule, and I feel certain the Navy Department will never duplicate her, though it may alter and improve her very materially.

R. W. MEADE, Captain U. S. N.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS FROM CIVIL LIFE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR editorial in the JOURNAL of Oct. 19 on 'appointments from civil life into staff departments of the Army' is the 'right thing to say and needed to be said.' Besides the reason assigned by you—that officers "have sacrificed every hope of political preferment"—two others are pertinent and cogent as against such appointments.

The underlying principle of the civil service reform is violated by such appointments. That principle makes merit the basis of security of tenure of office and attested merit the ground of preferment. Now the Army has a very large number not only of meritorious officers but of those whose qualities as staff officers have been proved and approved. With exceptions scarcely worthy of mention, all of the duties of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments with the field commands which, during the last 23 or 24 years, have transformed the great West from a desert waste, dominated by savages, into a land of settled industry and secure homes, have been performed by lieutenants of the line of the Army. This present writer is glad to bear testimony to their thoroughness and efficiency in those duties.

What do such appointments as those criticized in your editorial say to those experienced and meritorious officers? What but that cynical, corrupting and discouraging diction of the "spoilsman": "Not merit but influence wins here."

A second reason is less cogent but not without force. The frequent changes of stations of officers make it almost impossible for them to make such provision for their old age and for their families as every man ought to make. The record of their efforts to do so is a bit of unwritten Army history full of pictures that would be supremely ridiculous but for the pitiful fact that those failures mean skimped and hungry widows and children, insufficient and unsuitable education for families and a general lack of equipment to meet the demands of our highly specialized life on favorable terms. At best promotion is discouragingly slow. The Army should have all that there is of it, with its accruing benefit of higher pay.

Doubtless the pay, as compared with the grades of rank, is very fair, but Army men must face the fact that old age comes whether promotion comes or not, and in our Army to-day, serving as lieutenants, are men who, a quarter of a century ago, in the great war, commanded companies, some who commanded regiments, and others who performed important staff duties. Besides these are scores who, in the less conspicuous but not less arduous service against hostile Indians, have discharged important duties, and exhibited that combination of superior ability and unswerving fidelity which the Government may well encourage in its own interest. Of course, the principle, and not any individual, is the objective of this criticism.

The question is not upon the merit of any appointee; but is the method of appointment fair? is it right? is it good policy? Your correspondent, like your editorial, replies No.

CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I REGRET to see that the good rule followed without exception by the late administration has been departed from by the present one in regard to appointments in the Staff Departments. There are at present 80 lieutenants of from 20 to 25 years in the Army (not including service at West Point), who have for years been waiting, somewhat impatiently, for promotion, and it is depressing to learn that when the chances arrive the places are sometimes filled by those who have seen comparatively little or no military service. It goes without saying that the interests of the Army at large should be nearest the aim of the War Department and mere political claims should not be seriously considered. We know how difficult it is to turn an entirely deaf ear to the latter, and we should therefore, perhaps, feel grateful that matters are no worse than they are. When vacancies occur in the lower grades in excess of the number trained in the ranks and at the Military Academy, there can be no sound objections to the appointment of desirable applicants from civil life who may work up to the higher grades as others have done. The prospects are not bright for promotion under the most favorable circumstances, and many of our most energetic young officers are leaving the Service for the fairer prospects in civil life. Already the present year eight have left, which is about 16 per cent. of the number of graduates of the Military Academy, and more are to leave. This would be unfortunate if they did not, almost to a man, as shown in the late war, stand ready to take up arms in defence of their country.

MAGAZINE ARMS.

CAPTAIN A. H. RUSSELL, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., made an interesting address at a recent meeting of the Officers' Rifle Association at Providence, R. I. His subject mainly related to magazine arms, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"The Winchester loads always the same way, whether firing singly or continuously. The Winchester principle has been adopted in Switzerland, changing somewhat in form and name. The lever was done away with there and the bolt substituted. The spoon carrier, working up and down in the receiver and feeding from the magazine, which has become a general principle, was an American invention, and shown in the Ward Burton gun. The Hotchkiss gun has a tubular magazine in the butt stock. The gun has to be opened and unloaded to fire again. It was a very popular arm, however. The T-bolt gun has the magazine under the barrel, requiring no carrier, the cartridge going up an incline, and being passed by the bolt to the chamber. The Lee gun was the first and most remarkable type of magazine gun providing for rapid replenishment. This was arranged for the substitution of temporary magazines one after another placed till emptied under the receiver. The disadvantages of this were that the ammunition had to be unloaded from the factory cases into the magazines and the magazines were not of a character to stand the blows of long and hard use. Capt. Russell said that in this particular problem Maj. Livermore and himself had in 1873 worked out a solution which had since become a general type all over the world. The gun which these gentlemen invented and patented in this country has a magazine on the side of the receiver, which can be loaded with cartridges at once from the light packages as they come from the arsenal; it could be turned by a movement of the thumb into a single firing piece, retaining the magazine load; it could be operated from the shoulder, and in fact, had all the requirements of the modern magazine arm as it would be applied in service under the existing methods of warfare. Curiously enough, this arm was presented to a board convened to decide on magazine arms in 1878, and it had almost no recognition until the idea had been stolen and spread throughout Europe. The present type of the Schuiff gun has a receiver similar to the Livermore-Russell arm."

At the conclusion of Capt. Russell's address, Maj. W. R. Livermore, U. S. A., who was present, made a few remarks and then a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Capt. Russell for his courtesy to the association.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

FACTS ABOUT THE "BALTIMORE."

THE secret history of the recent trial of the *Baltimore* is recorded in a Washington despatch on another page. The results of that official tests were prematurely announced on inaccurate information, and Secretary Tracy's congratulations to his predecessor were not justified by the subsequent calculations of the experts. When the *Baltimore* returned to her dock the semi-official statement of one of the members of the Trial Board credited her with having developed an average horse-power of 10,000. The actual result, as worked out by the engineers, was 8,977 horse-power, showing a discrepancy of 1,023. According to the explanations now given by one of the officials of the Department, the estimate of 10,000 was based largely upon the good feeling that pervaded the vessel. The reported speed of 20 knots was probably as elastic a calculation as the reckless assumption of 10,000 horse-power. The patent log used was designed for 10 knots speed and was utterly untrustworthy. The *Baltimore* may be as fast a ship as she has been represented to be, but her actual speed has not yet been ascertained with critical accuracy.

Under these circumstances a second trial trip is absolutely essential, since the horse power developed has not come up to the requirements of the contract and as the speed is largely a matter of conjecture. It may safely be assumed that the conditions of the new test will be more rigorous than those of the last trial. The department will undoubtedly caution members of the Trial Board to be more reticent another time, and to abstain from premature and reckless guesswork until the mathematical calculations have been made by the engineers and the results are accurately known. If the speed is to be ascertained, something better than a 10 knot patent-log should be employed. There are accurately measured courses in Delaware Bay over which the *Baltimore* can be put to her best pace with a close approach to certainty respecting her actual performance. A trial trip of a new ship-of-war should be conducted in a methodical and businesslike way. These remarks are not made in disparagement of the Department, which we have reason to believe has been greatly annoyed by the premature and inaccurate announcement of the results of the first trial. It is wholly in the interests of the new navy that we suggest that greater discretion and less exaltation are required when an experimental English-designed ship is practically tested.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been convened at the Naval Academy with the following members: Comdr. H. Glass, president; Lieut.-Comdr. Walker and Leutze, with Lieut. Wainwright as J.-A. Edgar E. Arison, of Pennsylvania, and Herbert E. McReavy, of Washington Territory, both of the 3d Class, are the accused. They required certain cadets to stand on their heads. James M. Munro and Ensign Wilkinson represent Cadet Arison and Lieut. Briggs is counsel for Cadet McReavy.

The Naval Institute has elected the following officers: President, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce; vice president, Capt. W. T. Sampson, and secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Richard Wainwright. Comdr. Glass, Lieut.-Comdr. Sperry and Leutze, Lieut. Briggs, P. A. Rogr. Eldridge and Prof. N. M. Terry were elected the Board of Control.

MERCHANT AND Co., Philadelphia, have just closed a contract with the United States Government to furnish the Mints with 100,000 pounds copper blanks for making pennies, and 50,000 pounds nickel blanks for coining five cent pieces.

Bids for the construction of the three 2,000 ton cruisers will be opened at the Navy Department Saturday, Oct. 26.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 74, H. Q. A., Sept. 23, 1889.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 1730 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1730. The exterior of the shell of reloading cartridges should be slightly greased after reloading or before firing. When practicable, every cartridge, before being placed in the piece, will be examined, to see that it is perfectly clean; and no cartridge, and particularly no discharged shell, shall be kept in the piece longer than is absolutely necessary.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 77, H. Q. A., Oct. 7, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 908 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

908. Any male person above the age of sixteen and under the age of thirty five years, effective, able-bodied, and free from disease, of good character, who does not appear to be of intemperate habits, and who has a competent knowledge of the English language, may be enlisted, due attention being given to the restrictions in this article concerning minors. This regulation, in so far as it relates to age, shall not apply to soldiers who may re-enlist, nor to those who have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the Army. Applicants for enlistment will be required to furnish such evidence of good character as they can obtain. With a view to determine their fitness and aptitude for the service, and to give them an opportunity to secure testimonials, as well as for the inquiry and deliberation contemplated by the 2d Article of War, they may be retained and provided for at rendezvous, after having signed the declaration of intention to enlist and passed the medical examination, for not to exceed six days. Men so retained will be known as recruits on probation. The enlistment papers of any such recruit who may be unfit or undesirable for the service, or who may not desire to remain in the service, will not be completed. The enlistment papers of recruits who are accepted and duly sworn will bear the date on which the enlistment is completed by administering the oath.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 18, DIV. ATLANTIC, Oct. 19, 1890.

1st Lieutenant Charles G. Treat, 5th Artillery, is hereby assigned to duty and announced as aide-de-camp on the staff of the Major General Commanding.

By command of Major-Gen. Howard:

WM. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adj.-General.

G. O. 14, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Oct. 1, 1890.

Major Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate, having reported, is announced as Judge Advocate of this Division, and in addition to his duties as Judge Advocate of the Division, will perform the duties of Judge Advocate of the Department of California.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, accompanied by Lieut. L. A. Lovering, A. D. C., will proceed on public business from Ellensburg to Cayuse Station, thence to Vancouver Bks. (F. O. 3, Oct. 1, D. Columbia.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for 20 days is granted Major Merritt Barber, A. A. G. (S. O. 119, Oct. 12, D. Dak.)

Col. R. P. Hughes, I. G., is relieved as member of Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Q. M. G., will proceed to Elmira and Albany, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed on public business from Ellensburg to Cayuse Station, thence to Vancouver Bks. (F. O. 3, Oct. 1, D. Columbia.)

Major Lewis C. Forsyth, Q. M., is relieved from duty at Jefferson Bks. and will proceed to Boston, Mass., for assignment to duty as depot Q. M. at Boston, in place of Major Asa P. Blunt, Q. M., deceased. Capt. Geo. S. Hoyt, A. Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Jefferson Bks. and report for duty as post Q. M. (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Weeks, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Davis on public business (S. O. 69, Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

Capt. John W. Pullman, A. Q. M., will proceed from Philadelphia to the national cemetery at Beverly, N. J., on public business (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas, will grant a furlough for six months to Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Remi, Fort McIntosh (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. James Hackett, Fort Laramie, will proceed to Fort Totten, Dak. (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Thomas will grant to Post Q. M. Sergt. Lewis A. Hoyt, a furlough for four months (S. O. 103, Oct. 11, D. Ariz.)

Major S. T. Cushing, Chief C. S., will proceed to Forts Hays, Logan and Lyon for the purpose of inspecting subsistence stores and property (S. O. 140, Oct. 14, Dept. M.)

Lieut.-Col. M. P. Small, A. C. G. S., is detailed member of the Retiring Board at Governor's Island (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

Comy. Sergt. Thomas Keeshan, Fort Union, will proceed to Fort Clark to relieve Comy. Sergt. Jas. Lebane, who will proceed to Fort Union (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

Comy. Sgt. Frederick E. McNeil, Fort Lyon, will, upon the abandonment of that post, proceed to Camp Merritt, Oklahoma (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Leave for ten days is granted Major C. I. Wilson, paymr. (S. O. 151, Oct. 16, Dept. M.)

Major Culver C. Sniffen, paymr., is relieved from duty in the Div. Atlantic, and will repair to Washington and report to the Paymr.-General for temporary duty in his office. Major John P. Willard, paymr., is relieved from duty in the office of the Paymr.-General, and will proceed to Los Angeles and report for duty as chief paymr., Dept. of Ariz., to relieve Major George F. Glenn, paymr., who will

report in person to the commanding general Div. of the Atlantic for duty in New York City (S. O. Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Capt. Walter D. McCaw, asst. surg., will accompany Bata. A and M, 4th Art., Oct. 24 from Fort McPherson to Fort Barrancas, and will remain at the latter post to await further instructions (S. O. 242, Oct. 23, Div. A.)

At his own request and upon the recommendation of the Medical Director, the contract of A. A. Surg. D. W. Barry is annulled (S. O. 131, Oct. 16, D. Dak.)

The leave for seven days granted A. A. Surg. H. M. Deeble, Fort Yates, is extended five days (S. O. 121, Oct. 16, D. Dak.)

Upon return of Major A. C. Girard, surg., to Boise Bks., Capt. H. P. Birmingham, asst. surg., will report to Vancouver Bks. and report for temporary duty (S. O. 123, Oct. 8, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Anthony Hezer, surg., is relieved as member of Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. E. Pilcher is detailed member of the Retiring Board at Governor's Island (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Nov. 1, is granted Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, asst. surg. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Kendall, asst. surg., is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. D. S. Solvely is relieved from duty at Fort Shaw and will proceed to Fort Benet and report for temporary duty, relieving A. A. Surg. James B. Ferguson, who will proceed to Fort Sully and report for temporary duty (S. O. 119, Oct. 12, D. Dak.)

A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Verde and will return to Whipple Bks. (S. O. 103, Oct. 11, D. Ariz.)

Hospl. Steward Patrick O'Neill, Fort Klamath, is assigned to duty at that post (S. O., Oct. 18, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Thomas will send Pet. Richard Guinane, Hospl. Corps, to Fort Grant for examination for appointment as act. hospl. steward (S. O. 102, Oct. 9, D. Ariz.)

Hospl. Steward Wm. Grant is relieved from duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, and will proceed to New York City, reporting to Col. Edward P. Vollum, surg., act. asst. medical purveyor, for duty (S. O. Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Act. Hospl. Steward Hugo L. R. Lehmann, Fort Sill, is temporarily transferred to the Camp at Oklaboma, I. T. (S. O. 150, Oct. 15, Dept. M.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Act. Hospl. Steward Richard S. Noaks (S. O. 106, Oct. 22, Div. M.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Harry Taylor, C. E., will proceed from New York City to Fort Lafayette, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Harry Taylor, C. E., will proceed from N. Y. City to the fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Graham D. Fitch, C. E., is relieved from duty under the orders of Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, C. E., and from station at Milwaukee, Wis., and will proceed to Duluth, Minn., and report to Major James B. Quinn, C. E., for duty under his immediate orders (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, C. E., will proceed from Savannah to Point Peter, Ga., on public business (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Major G. J. Lvdecker, chief engineer officer, will proceed on public business to Gig Harbor, W. T. (S. O. 124, Oct. 10, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Flager, O. D., will repair from Frankford Arsenal to the powder mills of E. L. Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting powder (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. James A. Swift is relieved from his present duties and station at Ashland, Ore., and will proceed as soon as practicable after Nov. 1, to Norfolk, Va. (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 220, Oct. 2, as required 2d Lieut. John P. Finley, S. C., to proceed to Narragansett Pier and return to Newport, is revoked. Lieut. Finley will proceed from Boston to Narragansett Pier by rail, and after having carried out special instructions will return to Boston (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Lance Sergt. Patrick Bolton, S. C., will proceed from Mobile to Whipple Bks., Ariz. T., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 120 Oct. 17, Sig. Office.)

Sergt. Clayton E. Butler will proceed from Kansas City to Helena, Mont., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 121, Oct. 21, Sig. Office.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, Camp Sheridan, will proceed to Fort Keogh and report as a material witness in the case of Pvt. William B. Smith, Troop K (S. O. 121, Oct. 16, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdgrs., B, E, H, I, and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

1st Lieut. E. J. McClelland, A. D. C., having completed duty as directed, will return to Vancouver Barracks (F. O. 8, Oct. 4, D. Columbia.)

Capt. S. M. Swigert will inspect cavalry horses to be delivered by contractor at Vancouver Depot (S. O. 122, Oct. 7, D. Columbia.)

Col. D. R. Clendenin will inspect cavalry horses at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 123, Oct. 8, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. J. N. Allison will inspect cavalry horses at Fort Sherman (S. O. 123, Oct. 8, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.

Upon completion of duty assigned him, Lieut.

Col. John J. Upham will proceed to Fort Brown and assume command of that post (S. O. 69, Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 69, Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

Major George A. Purington, having performed the duty assigned him by Orders 220, Fort Clark, will return to his station (S. O. 70, Oct. 16, D. Tex.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. W. E. Almy is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 150, Oct. 15, Dept. M.)

Major L. H. Carpenter will inspect one troop horse at Fort Myer, for which the C. O. Troop B, 4th Cav., is responsible (S. O. 239, Oct. 19, Div. A.)

Major L. H. Carpenter will inspect sub-sistence stores at Fort Myer, for which 2d Lieut. B. K. West, 6th Cav., A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 241, Oct. 22, Div. A.)

1st Sergt. Charles Brinkman, Troop E, now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, will rejoin his troop at Fort Elliott (S. O., Oct. 22, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. E. B. Fuller, R. Q. M., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, will return to Fort Riley (S. O. 150, Oct. 15, Dept. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, J, and K, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and M, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Major Samuel S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Townsend and make the annual inspection of that post (S. O. 122, Oct. 7, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, to take effect in December, 1889, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry F. Kendall, Fort Buford (S. O. 104, Oct. 18, Div. M.)

A neat roster of commissioned officers, 8th Cav., for October, reaches us this week through the courtesy of Adj. C. M. O'Connor. Out of the 45 names on the list, 41 are on duty, three on leave, and one on sick leave.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdgrs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washburn, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Grote Hucheson, Fort Niobrara, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 100, Oct. 16, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. John F. McBlain, Fort Niobrara (S. O. 104, Oct. 18, Div. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs., A, C, D, E, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and M, Alcatraz, Wyo.; J, Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., with permission to apply for an extension of ten days (S. O. 90, Oct. 11, D. Cal.)

So much of S. O. 239, Oct. 14, 1889, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow to report for duty to the Supt. U. S. Military Academy and relieve 1st Lieut. Wallace Mott, 8th Inf., is so amended as to direct him to report for duty to the Superintendent June 20, 1890 (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. O. J. Straub, from Bat. B to Bat. A; 2d Lieut. John A. Hayden, from Bat. A to Bat. B (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

Col. Langdon, commanding the Presidio of San Francisco, in a post order directs that "when the National or Regimental Colors pass within saluting distance of any member of this regiment, be he officer or enlisted man, he shall salute the colors by uncovering."

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdgrs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; I, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Pope, Mo.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Major William Sinclair will inspect hospital and medical property at Fort Warren, for which Capt. George M. Creery, Asst. Surg., is responsible (S. O. 243, Oct. 24, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

So much of S. O. 216 as relates to 2d Lieut. Edward A. Millar is modified to direct that officer to report at Fort Monroe for duty Oct. 11 (S. O. 239, Oct. 19, Div. A.)

The leave for seven days taken Oct. 20 by Lieut.-Col. La Rhett L. Livingston, comdg. Fort McHenry, is extended five days (S. O. 240, Oct. 21, Div. A.)

Capt. Edward C. Krower will inspect C. and G. E. and O. stores at Fort McHenry, for which the C. O. Bat. I is responsible (S. O. 241, Oct. 22, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Clason.

Hdgrs., C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

The leave for seven days taken Oct. 7 by Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, and extended ten days, is further extended one day (S. O. 239, Oct. 19, Div. A.)

Major Jacob B. Rawles will inspect O. and O. stores at Fort McPherson, for which the C. O. Bat. L is responsible (S. O. 241, Oct. 22, Div. A.)

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Jackson and Bata. E and G arrived at St. Augustine, and Bata. A and M at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Oct. 25, for duty. This leaves Headquarters and four batteries at Atlanta as the permanent garrison of Fort McPherson.

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, having completed the duty devolved upon him, will proceed to Fort Schuyler and report for duty with his battery (S. O., Oct. 19, Div. A.)

Major Tully McCrea will inspect one Springfield rifle at Fort Columbus, for which the C. O. Bat. L is responsible (S. O. 241, Oct. 22, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Hamilton will issue a furlough for six months to Sergt. Winfield Smith, Bat. E (S. O. 243, Oct. 24, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs., B, E, F, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; A, D, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted Capt. Robert G. Armstrong (S. O. 69, Oct. 12, Div. P.)

The leave granted Capt. W. N. Tisdall is further extended one month and fifteen days (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs., A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

Orders 222, Fort Meade, Dak., directing 1st Lieut. Arthur Williams to proceed to a point twelve miles north of Rapid City on public business, is confirmed (S. O. 120, Oct. 15, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days (S. O. 69, Oct. 12, Div. P.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Bliss and report for duty (S. O. 69, Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson will proceed from Fort Bliss to Fort Ringgold for duty (S. O. 70, Oct. 16, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long is, by direction of the President, assigned to act as Adjutant-General of the District of Columbia Militia, and will report to Washington and report for duty to the Commanding General of the militia (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs., B, and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; H, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

Cos. C (Powell's) and D (Thibault's) are relieved from duty at Fort Lewis and will proceed to Fort Riley and take station (S. O. 151, Oct. 16, Dept. M.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., B, D, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; C and E, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Fort Huachuca, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Allen T. Jackson, having reported, will hold himself in readiness to conduct the first detachment of recruits to his regiment after Nov. 15 (S. O. 209, Oct. 14, Rec. Ser.)

Capt. Henry B. Freeman, recruiting officer, St. Paul, is authorized to visit his branch rendezvous at Minneapolis on or about Oct. 20, 23, and 31 (S. O. 210, Oct. 15, Rec. Ser.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

So much of S. O. 239, Oct. 14, 1889, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Wallace Mott to join his company on the expiration of his sick leave, is so amended as to direct him to report to the Supt. U. S. Military Academy on the expiration of his leave (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, from Co. K to Co. A; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Jr., from Co. A to Co. K (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs., D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Supply, N. T.; A and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; G, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. W. T. Duggan will proceed on public business to Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O. 104, Oct. 14, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Capt. William Hoffman, having completed the duty devolved upon him, will return to his station, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 241, Oct. 22, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Niagara will issue to 1st Sergt. Julius Gernhoefer, Co. K, a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 241, Oct. 22, Div. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

2d Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan is detailed for recruiting service at Fort Sully, Dak., vice 2d Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, relieved (S. O. 120, Oct. 15, D. Dak.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy is extended one month (S. O. 104, Oct. 18, Div. M.)

Col. Townsend, in a regimental order of Oct. 14, takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the officers and men of the regiment to the excellent record obtained by Co. K, Fort Bennett, during the late target season. For three successive years the company and post, in nearly every class, has stood at the head of the Dept. of Dakota, and while congratulating the company upon its success, and hoping that it will continue to improve, the Colonel commanding trusts that the other companies of the regiment will endeavor to show in the future an equally creditable record.

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs., A, B, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B, Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; G, Camp Wade, near Lisbon, I. T.

Co. B is relieved from duty at Fort Supply, I. T., and assigned to station at Camp at Guthrie, I. T. (S. O. 149, Oct. 14, Dept. M.)

Co. G is relieved from duty at Fort Elliott and

assigned to station at Camp Wade, near Lisbon, I. T. (S. O. 149, Oct. 14, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, accompanied by 1st Sergt. Joseph King, Co. G, will proceed to Fort Elliott for the purpose of shipping company property to Co. G, at Camp Wade, near Lisbon, I. T. (S. O. 149, Oct. 14, Dept. M.)

So much of S. O. 149 as requires 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith to proceed to Fort Elliott is revoked, and he will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., for medical treatment (S. O. 152, Oct. 17, Dept. M.)

Co. B having been assigned to station at Camp at Guthrie, I. T., the C. O. of that camp is authorized to send the 1st sergeant to Fort Supply, for the purpose of packing and looking after the company property now in the store-room (S. O. 152, Oct. 17, Dept. M.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.
Hdqs., F. F. G. and K. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Davis, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Fanning, D. T.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. G. F. Cooke (S. O. 148, Oct. 12, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. G. F. Cooke is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 150, Oct. 15, Dept. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chene, Utah.

Col. Matthew M. Blunt, Fort Douglas, will proceed to Fort Du Chene and inspect companies of his regiment stationed at that post (S. O. 99, Oct. 14, D. Platte.)

Capt. William V. Richards is relieved from special duty at Dept. Hdqs., and will return to Fort Douglas (S. O. 99, Oct. 14, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. James T. Anderson will repair to New York City and report for assignment to temporary duty at Davis Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.
Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.
Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Capt. George N. Bomford will report to Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, president Army Retiring Board, Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the Board (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

The 18th Infantry, which arrived at Fort Clark, Tex., last week, is getting settled into quarters.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
Hdqs., A, E, G, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D and F, Ft. Davis, Tex.; B and C, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardner and 2d Lieut. Frank McIntyre are detailed as members of the G. C. M. at San Antonio (S. O. 69, Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. William P. Evans, A. A. Q. M., will proceed to Calaveras on public business (S. O. 69, Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
Hdqs., B, C, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Maclean, M. T.; F and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Orders 164, Fort Assiniboine, directing 2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill to proceed to Dodson on public business in connection with the march of troops to camp of instruction on Lodge Pole Creek, Mont., is confirmed (S. O. 119, Oct. 12, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave granted Col. Elwell S. Otis is further extended one month (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)
A furlough for four months, to take effect Dec. 10 is granted 1st Sergt. James Sweeney, Co. E (S. O. 105, Oct. 21, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.
Hdqs., A, B, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and G, Ft. Totten, D. T.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for two months, to take effect between Nov. 15 and 25, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 104, Oct. 18, Div. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for two months, to commence about Nov. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. J. R. Clagett, Fort Wayne (S. O. 243, Oct. 24, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Mackinac will grant a furlough for four months, to take effect upon his re-enlistment in his present company, to Sergt. Frederick Schult, Co. E (S. O. 243, Oct. 24, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.
Hdqs., A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, C, E, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G and H, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Col. Z. R. Bliss will proceed on public business to Fort Seiden, N. M. (S. O. 104, Oct. 14, D. Ariz.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 168.)

Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Robert E. Park, 3d Class, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Wingate, N. M., Oct. 21. Detail: Capt. William M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf.; Capt. Arthur W. Taylor, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Robert Hanna, 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., and John M. Sotenburg, 2d Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, Alonzo Gray, and Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Robert L. Howze, 6th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 103, Oct. 11, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., Oct. 21. Detail: Capt. Henry S. Howe, and Lyser M. O'Brien, 15th Inf.; Capt. William G. Spencer, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James A. Hauber, Thomas H. Bradley, and Daniel Cronman, and 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. James H. Frier, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 99, Oct. 14, D. Platte.)

At Fort Pentling, Dak., Oct. 21. Detail: Major Hugh A. Theaker, Capt. Chambers McKibbin and Edward S. Chapin, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Criffenden, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. on S. Roudiez, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, 15th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 150, Oct. 15, D. Dak.)

At Fort Bliss, Tex., Oct. 21. Detail: Major Anson Mills, 10th Cav.; Capt. Ezra P. Ewers and Mason Carter, 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, Asst. J. Samuel W. Miller, Q. M., and Thomas M. Detres, and 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Weeks, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball, 5th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 70, Oct. 16, D. Tex.)

At Fort Lewis, Colo., Oct. 21. Detail: Capt. W. A. Raf-

erty, 6th Cav.; Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th Inf.; Capt. Adam Kramer and 1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. N. S. Jarvis, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. M. W. Henson, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. H. Beach, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 152, Oct. 17, Dept. M.)

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 24. Detail: Major Van Buren Hubbard, Surg.; Capt. Augustus A. De Loffre, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M.; Capt. George S. Wilson, 12th Inf.; Capt. Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hodges, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., J. A. (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 25. Detail: Major Marcus P. Miller and Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 31 Art.; 1st Lieut. George L. Anderson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster, 31 Art.; 1st Lieut. Milford F. Harrison, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, 31 Art.; 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 241, Oct. 22, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Oct. 25. Detail: Col. Henry M. Black, Capt. Richard I. Bakridge, 1st Lieut. Orlando L. Wieting and J. Rosier Clagett, 2d Lieut. William H. Altaire, Daniel B. Seyore, and Charles B. Hazard, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton, Asst. J. A. (S. O. 242, Oct. 23, Div. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Hospital Steward George Lauder, Oct. 23, 1889.

Reduced to the Ranks.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named non-commissioned officers of Co. B, of Instruction, 3d Mounted Service, Jefferson Barracks, will be reduced to the ranks by the Depot Commander for improper treatment of recruits at that depot: 1st Sergt. C. P. Monaghan, Sergeant George Sheehan, and Sergeant Leonard Dorsch. They will be assigned and forwarded to regiments without delay (S. O., Oct. 23, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Pacific—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

With a view to assist legislation in the matter of defenses for the Pacific coast, Gen. N. A. Miles recently met the Pacific Coast Congressional delegation to discuss the questions bearing on the subject. The General in giving an exhaustive review of the defenses of the coast, stated that an appropriation of \$40,000,000 could be advantageously used in constructing a necessary system. Congressman Morrow expressed the opinion that liberal appropriations would be made this winter for the purpose of carrying out defence work on the Pacific coast.

Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

A KANSAS CITY despatch of October 23 says: The people of Kingfisher, I. T., are greatly excited, and the town is crowded with an unruly mob of railroad hands driven there by the U. S. troops. The survey of the Rock Island road, being built to Fort Reno, crosses the dividing line between Oklahoma City and the Indian reservation, seven miles south of Kingfisher.

A large gang of men has been laying the railroad track, and where the west line of Oklahoma was reached there the United States troops were congregated to prevent further progress. The railroads proposed continuing the course of the railroad, and only after some personal conflicts were driven back at the point of the bayonet.

TORPEDO INSTRUCTION.

THE next class to go to Willits Point Dec. 1 for a six months course in torpedo service consist of:

1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art.
2d Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art.
2d Lieut. Frank L. Winn, 1st Inf.
2d Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf.
1st Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf.
2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf.
1st Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, 10th Inf.
2d Lieut. Maury Nichols, 16th Inf.
1st Lieut. Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf.
2d Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf.
(S. O., H. Q. A., Oct. 22.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

Our beautiful weather still continues and may last till Christmas. Not a cloud to be seen, the air pure and exhilarating, and the grand Big Horn Mountains rising before us covered with snow make a grand picture. Our daily dress parades and battalion drills still continue. The command are busy putting in vegetables, cutting and piling wood for the winter. The canteen order was well received and was put into effect at once. Capt. Loud, 9th Cav., is in charge, and has worked hard in starting matters. The reading room is in the canteen with various papers, a billiard table, and other games, while beer, light wines, coffee and sandwiches are served at the counter. Sergt. Gean, a veteran soldier of the 21st Infantry, is canteen steward. A new bake house is in process of construction, and a bath house. The latter will be a handsome building and in addition to some 20 bath tubs, will have a plunge bath, or swimming pool. Lieut. McCaskey has arrived. Lieut. Stevens has left to bring back a bride. This country is a good farming one, an expenditure of some \$75 in seeds by the two troops and one infantry company has realized as follows: 90,000 lbs. potatoes, 3,000 lbs. parsnips, 1,500 lbs. beets, 15,000 lbs. turnips, 3,500 lbs. onions, 15,000 lbs. cabbages, 1,000 lbs. turnips, or about 139,000 lbs. of vegetables, valued at about \$1,200. Still the people are poor in this vicinity; they have no market for their products, and freight rates by wagon hand are high. They all look for a railroad while the military don't care.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

COL. L. L. LANGDON has issued another sensible order that "when not under arms and when it is actually raining officers and enlisted men are authorized to wear a black rubber coat."

Much attention has been given to the organization of a school for enlisted men for the coming term, Nov. 1. About 150 candidates have been examined and classified by the post chaplain, and a staff of competent teachers has been secured.

The non-commissioned officers' school, in conformity with regimental orders, is in progress and supervised by the captains of each battery. Text books are now in vogue, not novels.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

OCTOBER 23, 1889.

THE delightful Indian summer weather of the past week has been succeeded by a decided fall in temperature, and it is at present quite cold.

Major Wetmore's yacht *Lurline* arrived at the post on Thursday, Oct. 17, having on board a party consisting of Mrs. Samuel Wetmore, Gen., Mrs. and Miss Emily de Rusey, who made a brief stay at the Point.

The acquisition by the Government of the Kinsley property has had pleasant consequences as regards the cadets, whose limits have recently been much extended, their southern boundary being at present the junction of the back and main roads. In this connection a sad occurrence must be noted. During all the leisure time at their disposal the cadets have taken advantage of their newly-acquired privileges. On Saturday afternoon a number of cadets were walking on the road south of the post one of their number, Cadet Wm. A. Carter, of the 3d Class, was seized with apoplexy, and as soon as assistance could be procured carried (on a stretcher) to the cadet hospital in an irretrievable condition. He remained unconscious until Thursday following, when he died.

The winners of the prizes for "doubles" in the tennis tournament which was completed last week were Lieut. H. F. Hodges and Prof. Tillman.

Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Walker Blaine and Miss Margaret Blaine, arrived at the post on Monday by the *Chester A. Arthur*. The boat was expected to arrive at 12 o'clock, and accordingly a salute of seventeen guns was fired at that hour. As she was about one hour late in reaching the post another salute was fired upon her arrival at 1 P. M. A number of officers met the party at the wharf and remained with them during their stay. The artillery drill on the plain, firing at which began on Monday, was watched with interest. At its conclusion the party boarded the *Arthur* for the return trip.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL a suggestion was made by a correspondent as to the desirability of increasing the number of portraits of distinguished graduates at the Academy. The portrait of Gen. Schofield was painted some years ago, while he was Superintendent of the Academy, and was hung in the hall known as Schofield Hall. It has since been removed to Grant Hall, where it hangs at present. A portrait of Gen. Howard was hung in the library last spring. There is also in the library a small, but excellent likeness of Gen. Hancock.

Col. Hasbrouck, now on leave, is, with Mrs. Hasbrouck, visiting at the post. Lieut. J. R. Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, spent a day here last week. Relatives of Cadets J. W. Harrison, Geo. Hazard have also been among recent visitors. Mrs. Bruff has been the guest of Mrs. Wicham for the past week. Miss Madison, sister of Mrs. Derby, and Miss Mary Derby are among the young lady visitors at the post at present.

George Meuch Hamilton, of Portland, 1st District, Maine, and Roscoe C. Moody, alternate, of Portland, 1st District, Maine, were designated this week for examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy in June next.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, A. T.

OCTOBER 11, 1889.

THE last fortnight has passed in an unusual round of gaiety, many pleasant courtesies having been extended to the Misses Latham, daughters of Col. and Mrs. R. B. Latham, of Lincoln, Ill., who have been visiting their cousin, Mrs. Beck, wife of Capt. Wm. H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cavalry. Among some of these kind attentions are, notably, a dinner party given in their home by Major S. L. Woodward, the guests invited to meet them being Col. G. G. Hunt, C. O. Dr. Weirick, Lieut. M. F. Baskinton, Mrs. Beck and Miss Beck. An elaborate dinner was beautifully served. A picnic tendered the young ladies by Mrs. McClellan, wife of Major McClellan, of the 10th Cavalry; Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. Wm. Davis, and Mrs. Jones, wife of the regimental adjutant, 10th Cavalry, was decidedly the most elegantly gotten up and delightfully enjoyable affair of the kind it has ever been the writer's lot to enjoy. The headquarters band was in attendance, a picnic was spread for dancing, and nothing that could be said could convey the pleasures of the day. The lunch could not be excelled. A concert and hop was given in Troop B's barracks the evening of the 7th, and the evening of the 8th a farewell concert, "given by Lieut. T. W. Jones," by the 10th Cavalry Band, was played in front of Capt. Beck's quarters. Elaborate programmes, printed on pale blue and cardinal satin, were presented to the Misses Latham as souvenirs of the occasion. Immediately after the concert an entertainment in honor of their guests was given by Capt. and Mrs. Beck. The quarters were illuminated and decorated with golden rod and clematis, and after music, cards, and lunch the guests, among whom were Col. G. G. Hunt, Major S. L. Woodward, Dr. Weirick, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Finley, Lieut. C. F. Johnson, Major and Mrs. C. B. McClellan, Lieut. Baskinton, Mrs. Capt. Wm. Davis, Mrs. Jeff. C. Davis, and Lieut. Stockle, all bade good night and dispersed to their several homes in the garrison. The next morning, shortly after guard mount, the Misses Latham, under escort of their cousin, Capt. Beck, left Apache and a host of admiring friends, to whom their memory will ever be dear, for Holbrook, where they will take the cars for their home in Lincoln, Ill. From there Miss Roberta Latham expects to go directly to New York. "Bon voyage."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

THE winter arrangement for music began this week, and is as follows: Hop for the officers on Monday nights, Wednesdays a general concert (programme of last one enclosed) and Saturday evenings a hop for the enlisted men of the command and their friends.

Work is being rapidly pushed on the new west wing of officers' quarters and at the same time the steam heating apparatus is being put in. Another month of good weather will see everything under cover, and the additional amount of comfort for everyone in consequence of these improvements, would be hard to calculate.

Another addition to the post might be mentioned, and though not new in itself, it is certainly new here. I refer to the iron fence around the post cemetery, where lie the remains of General Pike and many of his comrades who fell in the war of 1812.

The fence originally stood around Lafayette Square in Washington, and was removed this Spring. Colonel Dodge being in that city at the time asked for and obtained it for its present place.

The 11th, out West, had a reputation for being good post builders. I wonder for whom we are now making this place comfortable.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT GRANT, A. T.

OCTOBER 15, 1889.

WE have been unusually dull at Grant for the last month, for the companies were all at Camp Grierson having a good time in all kinds of instruction, practical and theoretical. The weather was good and out of 18 companies and detachments in camp only one man deserted, and he wouldn't if he had not been supplied with money by relatives.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, who is a great favorite with the National Guard of Illinois, goes to Springfield, to serve on the staff of Governor Fifer for a year, to assist in the efforts of bringing the Guard up to the highest standard.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Kansas City Times says:

Lieut. E. B. Fuller, 7th Cav., has completed his duties as quartermaster of Camp Schofield, I. T., and, after spending a few days here, goes to Fort Riley.

Major S. M. Whitely, 7th Cav., has gone to Nashville, Tenn., to spend the sick leave recently granted him.

Cos. O. (Powell) and D. (Thibault), 6th Inf., ordered to change stations from Fort Lewis to Ft. Riley, will give the latter post a garrison of two light batteries of artillery, eight troops of cavalry and three companies of infantry.

Captain Thibault, 6th Inf., relieved from recruiting service at Chicago, is enjoying a short leave at Fort Smith, Ark., before joining his company.

Lieut. Martin, 18th Inf., has returned from Guthrie, and leaves shortly for Fort Lyon, to proceed with his company to Texas.

Lieut. Johnston, 8th Cav., is a visitor.

Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., retired, is interested in mining up in the Gorebic range, Wis.

Mrs. Hare, wife of Lieut. L. R. Hare, 7th Cav., join her husband at Fort Riley Nov. 1.

Lieut. G. S. Bingham, 9th Cav., has been presented with a fine son by Mrs. Bingham—so well known and cordially liked as well as admired in Washington society—is a guest in the family of Gen. O. D. Greene.

Miss Jones, daughter of Col. Jones, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Sanger.

Maj. James Gillis, on duty in the Q. M. General's Office, arrived Oct. 21 on a tour of inspection. Every one was pleased to see the genial major, as his friends here are without number.

Lieut. Johnston, 8th Cav., and wife have gone to Hot Springs, Ark.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Gen. Charles H. Smith, accompanied by Miss Smith, is visiting the family of Major Wm. J. Lyster, 6th Infantry, at Fort Sheridan.

Asst. Surg. R. R. Hall, who accompanied the companies of the 18th Infantry from Camp Crockett to Fort Clark, paid a visit Oct. 19 en route to Fort Riley.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

The Leader says:

Mrs. Pollon, the charming and popular daughter of the distinguished commandant of Fort Russell (Colonel H. R. Mizner), gave a cotillion at the post Thursday evening to her many friends. The post hall was never so beautifully decorated. Standing by her parent's side Mrs. Pollon received her guests. Dressed in a handsome gown of white lace, decollete, her neck circled with pearls and her wealth of black hair decked with clusters of the same pure gem, she seemed no less beautiful than her pearls, and no less brilliant than the stars above her. After the guests arrived a waltz, a polka, and the Lancers were danced—then the cotillion began. Lieut. Dasbille led with Mrs. Pollon. The favors, distributed by Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Dillon, were very handsome and much admired. The figures were unique and interesting. After each one a series of different kinds were served. At 11 o'clock there was an intermission, and Mr. T. B. Adams danced the sailor's horn pipe and gave two character songs. The tables were then set and delicious refreshments served, after which Gen. Mizner entertained the party with some sparkling remarks, which were gracefully responded to by Judge Carey. "Joy was unconfined" till nearly 3 o'clock, when the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," announced the close of one of the most beautiful and enjoyable cotillions ever danced at the post, and one that cannot soon be forgotten, for those who danced it will surely ever hold the fair hostess in grateful remembrance.

FORT MCHENRY, MD.

The American says:

Amid the glow of youthful beauty, enhanced by sweet smiles from Baltimore's fairest ones, mingled with the ever-familiar uniform of our regular officers, another season of gaiety was ushered in on the night of Oct. 18 by a grand hop and a german at Fort McHenry. The ballroom was handsomely decorated, and there were present about forty-five persons from Baltimore, Green Spring Valley, and Washington. The pleasures of the evening opened with the hop shortly after 8 o'clock, lasting until 10.30, when the german was begun, led by Lieut. George O. Squiers and Miss Lillie Patterson, of Mount Washington. There were on the floor about twenty couples. Among those present were Miss Breckinridge, Miss Leary, Miss Perry, Major and Mrs. John R. Myrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Christopher Harold, Lieut. and Mrs. John Williams, Col. Livingston, Harry Myrick, Lieut. John K. Cree, Arthur Craddock, Harry Martini, Jules Tiernaux, and Chas. Ridgely.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

Before a G. C. M., at Omaha, Neb., of which Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., was President, and Captain P. Henry Ray, A. J. A., was trier, Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., Charge I.—Disrespect to his commanding officer, Lt.-Col. J. S. Fletcher, 2d Inf. Charge II.—Assault upon his commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Fletcher. The specifications and the causes leading to the action of Captain Dempsey have heretofore been given in full in the JOURNAL. He was well known, so are now omitted.—ED. JOURNAL. He was found guilty of both charges and sentenced "to be reprimanded in orders. The court is thus lenient because of the great provocation under which Captain Dempsey acted, and on account of the indecisive and unofficerlike manner in which his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, conducted himself throughout the whole transaction, as shown in evidence." General Brooke, the reviewing authority, approves the proceedings and findings, and says: "The leniency of the court, as shown in its sentence, and for which it gives as a reason 'the great provocation under which Captain Dempsey acted, and on account of the indecisive and unofficerlike manner in which his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, conducted himself throughout the whole transaction, as shown in the evidence,' must not be accepted as a precedent upon which to judge offences of this nature. The proper course to have pursued would have been to pass sentence commensurate with the offence, and then to have made such recommendation as it saw proper. Subject to the foregoing remarks the sentence is approved. It is thought that the findings in this case, for an offence rare in our military history, will be a sufficient reprimand to Captain Dempsey. Captain Dempsey will be released from arrest and returned to duty." (G. C. M. O. 118, D. Platte, 1889.)

In a recent case tried at Fort Buford, Gen. T. H. Ruger, the reviewing authority, says: "The prisoner objected to a member on the grounds that he had preferred the charges against him and he had formed an opinion in the case." The challenged member did not deny that he had formed an opinion, but stated that he could try the case truly in accordance with the evidence, and he was not prejudiced against the prisoner. The court refused to sustain the challenge. While having preferred charges against an accused does not necessarily constitute sufficient cause for excluding a member up in challenge duly made, his having formed an opinion in the case does, and because the court erred in not sustaining the challenge. Had a plea of not guilty followed, the proceedings would now be set aside; but, by entering a plea of guilty the prisoner, in effect, waived objection to the challenged member, so far as relates to his qualifications to pass upon the question of guilt or innocence, and also substantially as to his taking part in subsequent proceedings." (G. C. M. O. 40, 1889, D. Dakota.)

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R. Adm. Bancroft Gherardi.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 11. Intended to sail immediately after coaling for Port-au-Prince and thence to Baltimore, Md. Arrival daily expected at the latter named place.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander W. H. Whiting. Arrived at Delaware Breakwater Oct. 22. All well. Reached Port au-Prince on the forenoon of Oct. 8. Landed Minister Douglass and party and left the same day. Experienced heavy northwest gale during passage north, and put into the Breakwater for coal, and when received will proceed to New York. Comdr. Whiting reports affairs in Hayti as quiet.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At Norfolk, Va. She will sail in a few days for Santiago and thence to Cuba for the purpose of conveying Lieuts. J. A. Norris, Chas. Laird, and Ensigns H. B. Wilson and L. M. Garrett, composing the party detailed to make the necessary observations for determining latitudes in those parts by means of electric cables.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Montevideo, Sept. 1.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres last accounts.

European Station.—Commander B. H. McCalla in charge.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. A cable announces her arrival at Holyhead, England, Oct. 1, 1889.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. At Navy-yard New York.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Apia, Samoa.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, Sept. 15.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, f. s., Comdr. J. G. Green. At Honolulu, last accounts.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan. Was at Callao, Peru, Sept. 16, to sail for Honolulu, and was expected to arrive at latter place about Oct. 20.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. Sailed from Apia, Sept. 13, for Navy-yard, Mare Island, with articles recovered from the wrecks of the *Trenton* and *Vandalia*.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu. A telegram from San Francisco, Oct. 18, announces that the steamer *City of Peking* from China and Japan via Honolulu on the above date, brought Honolulu advices reporting that the *Nipsic* was given a trial trip two weeks ago which resulted satisfactorily. Admiral Kimberly was aboard during the trip. The course was in the open sea. The *Nipsic's* propeller made 60 revolutions with 54 pounds of steam and her average speed was estimated at 9½ knots.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Fahrenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Chemulpo, Korea, Sept. 17.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Yokohama Sept. 17.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Arrived at Kobe Sept. 17, thence to Nagasaki Sept. 19. Intended to proceed thence to Chemulpo, Korea; Chefoo, Tong Chow and Shanghai, China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Kobe, Japan, Sept. 19. Intended to sail for Nagasaki Sept. 19.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Singapore Oct. 8, en route to Asiatic Station.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Oct. 6. Will soon sail on the usual winter cruise to and among the Windward Islands, remaining at least 25 days at sea before making her first port. Will go as far south as Trinidad and return to Hampton Roads, Va., by April 10 next.

PORTSMOUTH, 13 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Arrived at Madeira Sept. 5, having visited Fayal, Western Islands, which port she left Aug. 27. Arrival daily expected at Newport.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island. Harbor. Newport, R. I.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Navy-yard, New York.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At Navy-yard, New York.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At New York.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Arrived at Norfolk Oct. 22. Will proceed to Annapolis and thence to Washington with freight.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gathings). Capt. H. F. Picking. At Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. The *Pensacola* sailed Oct. 16 from the New York Navy-yard, with the solar eclipse expedition for St. Paul de Lorando. Will visit the Islands of Ascension and St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope on return to the U. S.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Is being prepared to continue survey on coast of Lower California.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton. Arrived at Ounalaska, Alaska, from the Arctic Sept. 30, after having cruised from Herald Island and Mackenzie Bay in British America to Herald Island and Wrangel Land. Sailed Oct. 22 for Sitka, Alaska. A despatch from San Francisco, Oct. 23, announces the return to Sitka of the U. S. S. *Thetis* after an extraordinary cruise last summer, during which she sailed along the entire Alaskan coast, past Point Barrow and to the mouth of the Mackenzie River in the Arctic Ocean. A fleet of whaling vessels went with the *Thetis*. Ice caught the warship near Point Barrow, and she narrowly escaped being wrecked. It is claimed only two exploring vessels have ever got to the Mackenzie River, and no Government vessel was ever that far before.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardalee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. O. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajaz*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhatten*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Baltimore, Capt. W. S. Sobley.—At Cramp's shipyards, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charleston.—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Capt. G. C. Remy has been ordered to command this vessel and report Nov. 11.

Saratoga, Comdr. F. M. Green.—At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished, for service as a nautical schoolship.

Petrel, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, comdg.—To be prepared for commission at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department Library and Office of Naval War Records, heretofore attached to the Bureau of Navigation, have been transferred to the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Navy Department has ordered forty more rapid-fire guns, with supplies of ammunition for the secondary batteries of the new cruisers. They will include ten three-pounder and ten six-pounder Hotchkiss guns, and ten three pounder and ten six-pounder Driggs-Schroeder guns.

As the Department of State has only \$20,000 for the expenses of the International Marine Conference, and nearly one-half of that amount will be needed for the report of the proceedings by the French stenographer and interpreter, frugality in entertaining the members of the conference is the order of the day.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "According to a Washington despatch the naval authorities are contemplating the expenditure of no less than \$10,000,000 on the Brooklyn Yard, with the view of making it the great construction and repair point on the Atlantic coast. A large number of costly improvements, including the construction of a fresh water basin for the use of steel ships held in reserve, are said to have been suggested. Our correspondent adds: 'When all this done and when all the other improvements are made that have been independently proposed by the chiefs of the several bureaus, there will be no naval station on earth that will compare with Brooklyn.'"

The regular annual boxing tournament of the Training Station, Newport, R. I., took place in the gymnasium building, Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, in the presence of quite a large audience, including Commander Higginson of the Training Station and Commander Lamberton of the *Jamestown*, with both officers and apprentices of the Training Station and *Jamestown*. The *New Hampshire's* band was in attendance and discouraged some splendid selections during the evening. The judges were Schoolmasters Moncrief and Wendel, and Schoolmaster Coughlin as referee. The apprentices were seconded by Schoolmasters Eycke and Foley. The contests were three rounds each with a duration of rest of one minute. The winners were presented with the medals by Commander Higginson. The exhibition lasted about three hours, during which the boys never forgot to applaud both contestants in each event. Boxing master McKenney deserves great praise for his work in the manly art of self-defense.

THE coast survey steamer *Blake* is at present at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at Charlestown, Mass., to reopen the Navy Yard at that place, and the citizens, "regardless of party," have been invited to meet Oct. 30 to take action.

REAR ADMIRAL KIMBERLY has informed the Navy Department that the *Nipsic* is, in all respects, ready for sea, having just been subjected to a four hours' trial which was, in every respect, satisfactory, an average speed of 9.2 knots being made.

It is announced that "a board of officers, of which Captain Phythian is president, has been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Newport R. I., and take up the whole subject of the consolidation of the three stations under one common head."

THE new cruiser *San Francisco*, built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco for the Government, will be launched Oct. 26. Handsomely engraved invitations, bearing an accurate representation of the vessel, have been sent to the Secretary of the Navy and officers on duty in that city.

It is reported that the condition of the *Ossipee* is much worse than was at first represented. Not only are her boilers worn out, but her hull is in need of extensive repairs, and it is thought very doubtful whether she can be fitted for another cruise at a cost within the 20 per cent. limit fixed by law.

A MISTAKE made in the size of a steam drum for one of the boilers of the *Hershoff* torpedo boat will delay the completion of that vessel for several weeks. She will probably not be ready for her speed trials before Jan. 1, nearly 8 months later than originally contemplated by the contract, and 2 months later than the extension granted.

CAMP TRACEY, at the United States Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., was broken Oct. 24. The apprentice boys will occupy the gymnasium during the winter while the U. S. S. *New Hampshire* is being put in better sanitary condition. The marines, it is stated, prefer to camp out all winter rather than to live in the gymnasium.

The discovery of a new rock in the Atlantic is reported. It lies only 22 miles off Cape St. Mary's, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, and, though covered by 33 feet of water, is right in the track of vessels making for the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and when a heavy sea breaks might form a serious danger to navigation.

THE annual estimates for the support of the Naval Establishment for the year 1890-91, which will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury this week for transmission to Congress, aggregate about \$28,000,000, being an increase of about \$3,000,000 over last year's estimates and nearly \$5,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The increase is chiefly for work on vessels already authorized for commencing about five new ones and for improvements and additions to navy-yards.

REAR ADMIRAL GILLIS, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, reports from Montevideo that reports of the most reliable character indicate that yellow fever is breaking out in various parts of Brazil. This condition of affairs so early in advance of warm weather indicates an unusually sickly season. Admiral Gillis, therefore, strongly urges that unless circumstances should arise rendering the presence of our vessels imperatively necessary, none be permitted to visit any of the infected ports of Brazil this year, and that all supplies and stores be sent to Montevideo.

THE Portsmouth correspondent of the *London Times* writes concerning the ships which took part in the recent British naval manoeuvres, as follows: "All the vessels which returned to Portsmouth on the conclusion of the manoeuvres have sent in long lists of defects, but while these are very numerous they are of comparatively little importance, and are due to a large extent to the rapidity with which the ships were got ready for the mobilization. The boilers of several of the large vessels have leaky seams and tubes, while in the case of the torpedo boats the tubes are choked with salt at the firebox end. Nearly the whole of the ships fitted with horizontal engines report defective junk rings and pistons which require lining up. The failures of condenser tubes are also numerous. In the *Nymphæ* the ventilation was so defective that 112 deg. was the usual temperature in the engine room, while in the *bunkers* 180 deg. was recorded, with the result that the coal became ignited. The excessive heat in this instance was caused by the close proximity of the bunkers to the boilers and the absence of sufficient packing on the latter. At the present time only 1½ in. of silicate of cotton is used, but this thickness will be doubled previous to the ship leaving for the Pacific. There are also serious instances of corrosion in the condensing apparatus, jeopardizing the supply of fresh water for the crews."

THE New York *Tribune* reports that an attempt is to be made to bring the new cruisers up to contract power by the use of a newly-patented automatic machine, by which, it is asserted, the power and capacity of the boilers can be so considerably increased as to enable them to meet the maximum requirements, and probably to insure the development of surplus boiler power and excess in speed, thereby entitling the builders to some of the liberal money rewards offered by the Government for the achievement of such fine results. It is an invention, says the *Tribune*, "which has been thoroughly tested, and is enthusiastically approved by many noted engineers. By its action the engineer is enabled to find a low stage of water which may be safely carried in the boiler, at which stage, it has been found by practical experiments, from 26 to 33 per cent. of the feed water is saved, with a consequent saving of an equal percentage of the fuel. In other words, the boiler, as has been proved, is capable of performing from 26 to 33 per cent. more work, with the ordinary fires and the ordinary consumption of fuel. One of the ripest and best known of American engineers, discussing the subject, said: "It keeps all parts of the boiler and its contents at one temperature, notwithstanding the fact that the water is below the crown sheet. Beginning with the boiler full of water, at the temperature due to the pressure of steam generated for an emergency, a

ship of war may double her capacity for speed in advancing or retreating, by simply shutting off the feed altogether until one-third of all the water in the boiler has been exhausted, which may prove to be for a run of 3 or 4 hours, during which time the enemy might be overhauled or the vessel escape; and this without the slightest danger to any of the working parts of the boiler. In fact, it has been proved that the time of service of the boiler is greatly extended, and expenses for repairs greatly reduced. Moreover, accidents, such as leaks and ruptures, are absolutely prevented." The proposition to apply this apparatus to the boilers of each of the new vessels is under consideration by the builders. It is understood that the Scott Works, at San Francisco, have decided to have the invention applied to the boilers of the *San Francisco*, which is now under construction by them, and probably also to the boilers of the *Charleston*, which, in her official trials, proved to be deficient in horse power to an extent calling for about \$20,000 penalty against the builders.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

OCT. 17.—Lieutenant A. F. Fechteler, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Office of Naval Intelligence.

OCT. 18.—Lieutenant A. Marix, to the training-ship *Jamestown*, Nov. 1.

Ensign Thomas W. Ryan, to the training-ship *Jamestown*.

OCT. 19.—Commander T. F. Jewell, as a member of the Board on General Organization, Tactics and Drills for the Navy.

OCT. 21.—Commander F. M. Green, to command the nautical schoolship *Saratoga*.

Lieut.-Commander Wm. H. Brownson, to command the *Petrel*.

Lieutenant Thos. D. Griffin, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

OCT. 22.—Lieut.-Commander B. F. Tilley, to temporary duty at Newport, R. I., Oct. 23.

OCT. 23.—Commander John R. Bartlett, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Kearsarge*.

Lieutenant John G. Quimby, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenant Albert Gleeves, to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Charleston*.

Naval Cadet George L. Fermier, to the *Kearsarge*.

Chief Engineer John A. Scott, to duty as inspector of castings at Thurlow, Pa.

Assistant Engineer Frank W. Hibbs, to duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Detached.

OCT. 17.—Chief Engineer Geo. H. White, from special duty at New York and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for duty in connection with the machinery of the Brooklyn.

OCT. 18.—Commander R. D. Evans, from the command of the *Ossipee* and granted one year's leave of absence, with permission to be absent from the United States during that period.

Lieutenant Robert T. Jasper, from the training-ship *Jamestown* Oct. 24, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, Nov. 1, for instruction in ordnance.

Lieutenant R. M. Doyle, from the New Hampshire and ordered to duty in connection with the installation of electric lights, etc., on board the naval ships building by Messrs. Cramp and Sons.

Civil Engineer H. S. Craven, as member of the Board of Permanent Improvement of the Navy-yard, New York.

Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty as a member of the Board on the permanent improvement of the New York Navy-yard.

OCT. 21.—Commander Henry Glass, as a member of the Board on Organization.

Commander R. P. Leary, Lieut.-Commanders R. M. Berry and John C. Rich and Ensign R. P. Schwerin, from the Naval War College Oct. 31, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant W. L. Field, from the Naval War College and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Lieutenant Newton E. Mason, from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the *Petrel*.

Chief Engineer Philip Inch, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered as inspector of shafting at the Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.

Chief Engineer John Lowe, from duty as inspector of shafting at the Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill., and placed on waiting orders.

OCT. 22.—Captain F. M. Ramsay, as commandant of the Navy-yard, New York, Oct. 31, and ordered to report for duty as chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieutenant J. C. Fremont, from duty at the Naval War College Oct. 31 and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, for instruction in ordnance.

Lieutenant A. G. Winterhalter, from the Naval Observatory Nov. 1 and ordered to the Yorktown.

Lieutenant Geo. W. Denfield, from the Yorktown Nov. 2 and ordered to the *Charleston*.

Gunner E. J. Benchman, from the receiving-ship *Franklin* and ordered to duty at the naval magazine at Craney Island.

Gunner Cornelius Corwin, from the naval magazine, Craney Island, and ordered to the receiving-ship *Franklin*.

OCT. 23.—Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Todd, from special duty, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Nov. 11, and ordered to the *Charleston* as executive.

Lieutenant T. G. C. Salter, from duty at Phoenixville and ordered to steel inspection duty at the Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown.

Lieutenant S. E. Woodworth, from duty at the Midvale Steel Works Nov. 1, and ordered to the Pacific Rolling Mills, San Francisco, for duty as steel inspector.

Lieutenant G. M. Stoney, from the Pacific Rolling Mills Nov. 19, and ordered to the *Charleston* at Mare Island Nov. 20.

P. A. Engineer Wm. Rowbotham, from inspection duty, Thurlow, Pa., and ordered to special duty at Cramp's shipyard in connection with the machinery of the *Baltimore*.

Captain Henry F. Pickens, from the command of the *Michigan* Nov. 16 and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh, from the Navy-

yard, Boston, Nov. 9, and ordered to command the *Michigan* Nov. 16.

Appointments.

Michael Wozan, an acting boatswain in the Navy.

Commissioned.

Commander Henry F. Pickens, captain of the Navy, from August 4, 1889.

Leave.

Chaplain J. S. Wallace, for one year from Nov. 15, with permission to leave the U. S.

Retired.

Commander George T. Davis, Oct. 23.

Lieut. Colonel G. W. Collier, U. S. M. C., Oct. 24.

MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 19.—1st Lieutenant H. C. Fisher, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

1st Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth, ordered to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

1st Lieutenant O. C. Berryman, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

OCT. 24.—2d Lieutenant H. L. Draper, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth.

2d Lieutenant T. C. Prince, from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, and ordered to the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, Md.

(From the Court Journal.)

THE MOVING TOWERS OF GRUSON.

At the German Army manoeuvres last Saturday the Emperor took up the defensive position, which was strengthened by eight Schumann ironclad towers provided with machine guns. These fortifications are on wheels, and resemble beehives. Inside sit two men, one on a saddle like that of a bicycle, the other handling him ammunition, of which 600 shot can be stored within. The turrets contain a quick loading gun, firing 90 small shrapnel shell or solid shot, the latter for use against cavalry. The turrets revolve and are bullet and shell proof. The chief objection to them seems the difficulty of moving them.

Horses were not available Saturday, and about twenty men, with their auxiliary force of villagers, were required to drag each of the eight turrets employed into position at the extremities of the infantry intrenchments. Smokeless powder was employed in the guns, but it gave a bright flash like artillery, so that the position of the turrets, which were painted the color of the soil, could be distinguished. But Major von Scheibert warmly advocates them, arguing that even if artillery after much trouble had destroyed one, it would be a slight loss compared with the execution the turrets can inflict.

Major von Scheibert is an opponent of all permanent fortifications. He says the French repeat their expenditure on them, and instanced the fatal attraction of Metz and Strasbourg during the last war for French armies. The turrets were invented by the late Capt. Schumann, and built by Gruson, of Magdeburg. The old officers call them "tine," or "hand fire-engine," which they resemble.

COST OF WAR.

DR. ENGEL, a statistician, has recently drawn up a statement giving the cost in lives and treasure of the principal wars and expeditions which have taken place since the Crimea. His figures, which must, of course, be taken as only approximate, especially as regards expenditure, show the loss of life on the field to have been 2,250,000, and the expenditure of money about \$2,500,000,000. The following are the details:

	Loss of Life.	Expenditure.
Crimean War.....	750,000	\$208,000,000
Italian War (1859).....	45,000	60,000,000
Danish War (1864).....	3,000	7,000,000
Secessionist War (1861-1864).....		
Northern States.....	220,000	900,000,000
Southern States.....	520,000	460,000,000
German War (1866).....	45,000	66,000,000
Expeditions to Mexico, Cochiti		
China, etc.....	65,000	40,000,000
Franco German War (1870-71).....		
France.....	165,000	600,000,000
Germany.....	60,000	60,000,000
Servo-Bulgarian Rising.....	25,000	35,000,000
Russo-Turkish War.....	250,000	225,000,000
South African Wars.....	30,000	1,700,000
Afghan War.....	25,000	2,650,000

SHOULD the President approve the recommendation of the Naval Retiring Board for the retirement of Commander George T. Davis, and he undoubtedly will, the following promotions will ensue: Lieut.-Commander John S. Newell to be commander; Lieut. Willie Swift to be lieutenant-commander; Lieut. (junior grade) Wm. B. Caperton to be lieutenant; Ensign J. H. L. Holcombe to be lieutenant, junior grade.

LIEUTENANT T. S. MUMFORD, 13th Inf., U. S. A., who has been abroad on leave, returned to the United States on the steamer *City of Paris*, much improved in health.

THE wife of Col. Fletcher is at Ft. Omaha, placing in readiness the quarters in which are to reside Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Dempsey, who are to be married about the 1st of next month. The bride prospective is Miss Makie, daughter of Mrs. Fletcher.

MISS LOUISE HERRICK, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Sophia Bludsoe Herrick of the "Century," was married Thursday afternoon to Francis Wall, late ensign U. S. N. The ceremony took place in the Trinity Episcopal Church at Bergen Point the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith officiating. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Wm. Cary, Hobart Herrick, Alan C. Redwood and Chas. S. Davidson. A reception followed the ceremony. The couple left in the evening for Aberdeen, Washington, where Lieut. Wall resides.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE colonel of a prominent National Guard regim-
ent is quoted as saying: "The majority of com-
missioned and non-commissioned officers in the Na-
tional Guard seemingly do not comprehend the
great importance of making finished soldiers in the
recruit squad. Experience has taught me this fact,
that unless the recruit leaves the squad a perfect
soldier in all particulars, he rarely, if ever, amounts
to a great deal afterwards. It is all-important that
the recruit should be well instructed when first en-
listed."—This, it seems to us, equally applies to the
Regular Army.

AN "Old Soldier" contributes his quota to the
desertion question by saying: "A soldier soon
learns his duties, and there being nothing more to
learn and no pleasant pastime, he begins to think
of his long five years of idleness, gets disheartened,
and deserts. Three year enlistments will stop 80
per cent. of desertions"!!

THE retirement of Lieut.-Colonel George W. Col-
lier, U. S. M. C., which will happen as soon as the
President approves the proceedings of the Retiring
Board, which reached him this week, will cause
the following promotions in the Marine Corps:
Major Geo. P. Houston to be lieutenant-colonel;
Capt. W. R. Huntington to be major; 1st Lieut.
Samuel Mercer to be captain, and 2d Lieut. Charles
A. Doyen to a lieutenancy, leaving a vacancy for
a graduate of the Naval Academy in June next.

THE REASON WHY.

OUR Army officers, while considering the sub-
ject of desertion, will do well to ponder upon the
finding of the Court of Inquiry at Jefferson Bar-
racks. It furnishes altogether too much ground
for the comment of the Baltimore American, which
says: "The officer too often neglects the plainest
duties required of him by the Regulations. He is
required daily to inspect the rations of the men,
and see that they are properly cooked and served.
He goes through the form by rushing through the
kitchen and the dining hall, but when he has con-
cluded his inspection he knows no more than the
Secretary at Washington. The inspection is per-
functory, as is the performance of many of his
other duties which concern the comfort and health
of the men and the general tone of the barracks.
There are other reasons, of course, for the extraor-
dinary desertions from the ranks of the Army, but
the perfunctory manner in which certain duties are
performed by the officers has much to do with the
evil."

Fortunate is the officer who can lay his hand upon
his heart and say, with absolute truth, that these
remarks do not in the smallest degree apply to him.
He has our highest respect and our most cordial
congratulations. Those who cannot do so will do
well to consider the maxim, "*noblesse oblige*."
What can be expected of ignorant and untrained
recruits, or even from soldiers of larger experience
who have not learned self control, if educated and
disciplined officers neglect the duty which they are
sworn to perform—and perform, not in the way
that is easiest for them, but in a manner which will
give an example to all others of thoroughness in
the conscientious fulfillment of obligation.

It is an old maxim, and a sound maxim, that
good officers make good soldiers. Sift the matter
as we may, it comes always to the same result, that
the credit and honor of the Army are in the keep-
ing, not of the enlisted men, but of the officers. It
is the poor workman who quarrels with his tools.
"If the iron be blunt then must he be put
to more strength." If the pay of the non-com-
missioned officers does not tempt the best men to
accept promotion, so much the more responsibility
is thrown upon the officers to see personally to the
welfare of those who stand to them much in the
relation of children to a father. Let discipline be
as exacting as it may, it will not breed discontent
so long as it is administered with manifest fairness
and impartiality, and with due regard to improve-
ment rather than to punishment.

Complaint is made of the character of the men
enlisted; but who is it that enlists them? The
military prison is criticized, but who administers
its affairs? And so on to the end of the list; it is
the administration of Army affairs by Army offi-
cers that is at fault, if fault there be.

The responsibility in our opinion rests largely with
the War Department. It is perfectly well under-
stood what an officer's duty is: let an example be
made of every officer who neglects his duty, even in
seemingly small matters. It is the "many
muckles" that make the "mickle," and it is the
failure to live up to the strict letter of his duties in
detail which distinguishes the faithless from the
faithful officer. Our Army readers perfectly well
know that in innumerable little matters they are
not held to the strict responsibility which should
characterize a military establishment. If we are
wrong we are ready to be corrected, but this is our
serious judgment. If an officer creates a scandal,
if he is guilty of some act which irritates the pub-
lic sentiment of the Service, he is called to an ac-
count, but he may sap the very foundations of
Army discipline, and Army efficiency, by the ne-
glect to go beyond the mere perfunctory perform-
ance of routine duty, or even by the disregard of
orders and regulations, and still sail on peace-
fully over the certain, if slow, tide of promotion to
the highest commission within the limits of his
longevity, without having a stain upon his record.
Something more than this is evidently needed to
make our Army in all respects what it should be.
"You cannot fight a positive battle with a negative
man," said Sheridan. You cannot secure for the
Army the high credit which belongs to it, until every
officer does his whole duty or is promptly called to
account for neglecting it. Such affairs as this

stirred up by the St. Louis Post Despatch do infinite mischief; they can only be prevented in the way we have here indicated. We do not need any more General Orders—not No. 1, No. 10, or even No. 10,000; but we do need that the orders and regulations now existing should be enforced to the letter, against the officer as well as against the enlisted man—from the king that sits upon the throne to the beggar that waits at the gate.

THAT President Harrison is a friend of the officer with a record as a Volunteer is further exemplified by the appointments this week of 1st Lieuts. Theodore E. True, 4th Inf., and John McE. Hyde, 8th Inf., as captains and assistant quartermasters. That he should have withstood the great pressure forced upon him by politicians and others in behalf of numerous civilian candidates, and determined upon two officers with such excellent records, is a matter for congratulation, not only in the interest of the two fortunate officers, but because of the departure from what was feared to be a rule inaugurated by the late appointment from civil life of General Alexander. The criticisms following this appointment have no doubt made it clear that a blunder was made, politically and otherwise, and from this time on we may reasonably expect that all future staff appointments will be confined to where they properly belong—the officers of the line of the Army. If officers with a war record are required, they will be found in abundance in the Regular establishment, and it certainly can have done them no harm to have continued their military studies and experience.

A RECENT applicant for enlistment at one of our recruiting rendezvous supplies perhaps one reason for discontent and desertion. Says the sergeant to him:

"Why do you want to join the Army? Are you in trouble and wish to withdraw from the world and drown your sorrow in the quiet life of a soldier, or are you out of employment and are disheartened?"

"Neither of those," said the aspirant for military honors. "I have been a hardworking man all my life and now I want to take a rest, and know of no softer snap than to be a soldier."

If duty was always done in the Army as it ought to be there would be no "soft snap" nor no "hard snap," but a judicious commingling of both. However, Major-General Schofield's recent order providing for the retention of recruits at rendezvous on six days' probation may have the effect of starting out the accepted ones with a better knowledge of what is before them than those who have preceded them into the Army under similar circumstances. It also provides for a closer observance of the spirit of the 2d Article of War, which we fancy has occasionally been disregarded. It is one thing to get recruits and another to hold them. That the regulation established in G. O. 77 of 1889 will materially aid in securing their continuance in the service is self-evident.

THE subject of the appointment of the seven non-commissioned officers who successfully passed departmental boards for second lieutenantcies during the current year, is under consideration again this week, and the probabilities now are that the long delayed order for their final examination by a board at Fort Monroe will be forthcoming ere another week elapses. The complications resulting from the excess of graduates attached to the artillery have in a measure disappeared, as recent casualties leave only two additional in this arm to be provided for. The number of vacancies in the infantry has increased to eleven, counting five prospective. A retirement next month also assures one vacancy in the cavalry.

THE Army and Navy Gazette wants to know why it is that the United States Navy Dept. can give points to the British Admiralty and then beat it any time for completeness in the supply of requisite information on naval matters? It asks: "When will the British Naval Intelligence Department, for example, supply such a valuable work as the 'Information from Abroad' series, which annually reflects such credit upon the United States Office of Naval Intelligence?" The reason is very simple: Some of the rising young officers of our Navy have devoted themselves with equal zeal and good judgment to developing this branch of the Naval service, and the Navy Department is justly proud of

their work and ready to make its results known to the advantage of others. We have no jealousy or fear of other nations, and are quite willing to benefit them with our knowledge. So long as our Government is willing to furnish you with the information you desire, why disturb, good Gazette, the atmosphere of dreamy repose that so becomes the traditions of Somerset House?

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, referring to the various bills for the reorganization of the Army introduced of late years, says: "It is probable that with all these conflicting measures an entirely new bill will be required as a compromise in order to effect any reorganization. It is generally thought that any measure favored by Major-General Schofield will look to a strengthening of the artillery force, and that it will be based on the fact that with the new policy of increasing the coast defenses the personnel of the artillery must inevitably be strengthened in order to man the batteries."

A CORRESPONDENT writes that he is in favor of raising the pay of non-commissioned officers, but not of the present system of appointment. He suggests that no private should be promoted until he has three years' service, and then only on the recommendation of a Board of Officers who have examined into his qualifications. We heartily agree with the suggestion as to a Board but scarcely as to the length of preliminary service. It does not take long for an intelligent man to qualify himself for the position if he loves his profession and does his utmost to master the necessary details.

THE New York Herald, referring to the recent finding of the nude body of a dead woman on the shore of Governor's Island, says: "The case is a peculiarly hard one to get at the truth of, because the police have no jurisdiction on Governor's Island. The soldiery there must be handled with gloves at all times, and in the present instance their indifference and real or assumed ignorance are remarkable." The suspicion thus indicated is unkind, to say the least of it, for we have every reason to believe that the military on Governor's Island are always ready and willing to co-operate with the civil authorities in all matters affecting the good order of the commonwealth.

THE Army is very gratified that the President has given the two existing vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department to two meritorious officers of the line, viz.: 1st Lieutenant Theodore E. True, 4th Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant John McE. Hyde, 8th Infantry. Both officers have a war record, Captain True rising to captain of the 6th U. S. O. Artillery in 1868, and Captain Hyde to major of the 39th New York Infantry, with the volunteer brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallantry at Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Captain True has been in the Regular Army since 1866 and a 1st lieutenant since 1876, Captain Hyde since 1867, and a 1st lieutenant since 1878.

MANY veterans of the Army of the Shenandoah on Saturday last, Oct. 19, recalled the fact that the day was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Cedar Creek, and coupled with it the memory of the gallant Sheridan and his famous ride from "twenty miles away."

SEVERAL of the medical officers of the Army are now on the move, under the rule of periodical changes of station. They are given in full under the Army head "Medical Department."

It is reported to be the intention of the War Department next summer to extend the plan of sending detachments from the Regular Army into camp with the troops from the several States during their annual encampments and to give the militia an opportunity to enlist, as a number of them are reported to have done from the camp of the Pennsylvania militia, where there was a large detachment of Regulars. It is also proposed to increase the detail of recruiting officers, sending them to smaller cities and towns than those in which they are at present located, and changing them from time to time as seems to be best. In the cities, also, the locations of the recruiting stations will be changed to surroundings more attractive and desirable.

THE growing organization, improved drill and perfect equipment of the Chinese Army, recently so strongly urged upon American consideration by a returned missionary Bishop of the Methodist Church, are made more impressive by the Tonkin correspondents of our Paris contemporaries. *L'Avenir Militaire*, of Oct. 1, reports the following condition of affairs on the Tonkin border, the soldiers named belonging to the adjoining province of China, Yunnan. "Moxat was attacked yesterday by 400 Chinese. All of them were regulars, bearing the company or regimental numbers, were well officered, armed with repeating rifles and furnished with excellent ammunition. They attack as skirmishers and their volley-firing is quite up to the standard for precision and uniformity of European armies. They are posted to the North of Cao-bang (on the boundary line) below that point. The French advanced posts are in constant collision with the Tonkinese pirates and the Chinese regulars not unnaturally sympathize with the latter." To the uninitiated missionary mind the Chinese soldier may seem to be even more formidable than the "spontoon" wearer of our National Constitution. Of how much account he is practically is indicated by a little anecdote. The equipment of the mines under the direction of Prof. Church at Kusan-Tzu, Mongolia, includes a company of Chinese soldiers. One of these was detailed as guard with positive orders to see that none of the workmen warmed their dynamite cartridges on the boiler of the smelting works, as they were fond of doing. One winter's night there was a terrific explosion. Investigation showed that the sentry had gone to sleep over the boiler, lured by its grateful heat, and that the boiler had exploded, transporting him and several other gentlemen of Mongolian extraction to the Chinese paradise. So little was thought of this performance as a breach of military discipline that Professor Church was fined for permitting the man to be killed.

Messrs. SCHNEIDER AND CO., Creusot Iron Works, have presented to the Iron and Steel Institute of England elaborate preliminary designs for a bridge across the English Channel, which it is proposed to stretch from Cape Grisnez to the English Coast near Folkestone, having piers resting on two elevations known as the banks of Colbart and Varne. This location has been adopted to take advantage of these banks, so as to avoid working in great depths, and diminish the height of the piers. These banks are situated near the centre of the Channel about 6 kiloms. apart, and 7 m. or 8 m. under water at low water, and separated from each other by a depression about 25 m. to 27 m. deep. Between the banks of Varne and the British Coast the depth does not exceed 29 m., but between that of Colbart and the Cranau-Oeufs the bottom sinks somewhat abruptly down to 40 m.; it then attains 65 m. about midway across, when it begins gradually to rise. In these parts then the chief difficulties would be encountered in laying the foundations. Metal columns measuring 650 square metres and resting on piers will support the spans of the bridge. These columns will occupy about one-twelfth the section of the Channel. The distance between the piers, fixed at 500 m. and 300 m. for the large spans, will not be less than 200 m. and 100 m. respectively for the small ones, and will, at all events, be sufficient to prevent their proving an obstacle to the free navigation of sailing vessels. The height of the bottom of the bridge at high water will be 54 m.—56,780 m. sufficient for the passage of any vessel. The permanent way is 72 m. above the low water level. In order to make the exigencies of navigation agree as far as possible with the economical carrying out of the preparatory works, three different lengths of span have been proposed. No. 1, alternate spans of 300 m. and 500 m.; No. 2, alternate spans of 200 m. and 350 m.; No. 3, alternate spans of 100 m. and 250 m. The largest spans correspond to the greatest depths, the smallest to the most elevated parts of the sea-bottom and to the parts near the shores. The system of girders to be employed is simple, unlatticed, trussed, so as to insure the proper distribution of all stresses. One million tons of metal are required for the bridge, and the cost is estimated at \$172,000,000. The time required for its completion is estimated at ten years.

RUMORS come from England of the illness of the Prince of Wales and the unlikelihood that he will ever come to the throne of Great Britain. A correspondent writes: "He is intensely popular, has undoubted ability and would bring to the throne just those qualities which the English love in a sovereign. If he does not inherit, and Albert Victor comes to the throne within a decade, the last scant vestige of personal government in England will disappear forever."

It seems to be definitely settled, though the official order has not yet been signed, that Rear Admiral D. L. Braine will succeed Commodore Ramsay as commandant of the New York Navy-yard.

A LIST, prepared by direction of Secretary of War Proctor, in connection with the consideration of merits of the applicants for appointment to the Q. M. Department, giving the length of war and volunteer service of the various 1st lieutenants in the Army, shows that of the 24 regiments of infantry, eight of them—the 1st, 7th, 9th, 10th, 16th, 20th, 21st and 24th—contain no 1st lieutenants with any war or volunteer record; of the ten regiments of cavalry, the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 10th contain no veteran 1st lieutenants, and the 1st Regiment of Artillery has none. In all the Army there are but 73, and the record shows that ten of these are incapacitated for further service. 1st Lieutenant Frank Thorp, 5th Artillery, has a record of 23 years and five months of volunteer and war service, the longest on the rolls. 1st Lieutenant Wm. Gerlach, 3d Infantry, has been longer in the service than any other officer of the same rank—33 years and 8 months—but nearly nine years of that time was as an enlisted man and most all of it in the Regular Army. Within the next ten or twelve years the Army will lose the last of its 1st lieutenants who are veterans of the late war.

NONE but the most favorable and complimentary comments have followed the appointment of Capt. Francis M. Ramsay as chief of the Bureau of Navigation. A better choice could not have been made. The office is the most important one of the Navy. The officer who leaves it to assume other important duties was equal to all requirements; his successor will not be found lacking. Truthfully can we say, a worthy and capable successor of a worthy and capable officer. Liberal in his views of the needs of the Navy, active in his efforts to promote its efficiency, and with the ability to cope with all the requirements of that highly important office, we predict for him a successful administration, and congratulate the Navy upon his selection. Captain Ramsay will assume charge of his new duties Nov. 1, on which date he will probably be succeeded as Commandant of the New York Navy-yard by Rear Admiral D. L. Braine.

THE transfer of the Naval Library and Naval War Records Office from the Bureau of Navigation to the Secretary of the Navy's Office has no particular significance beyond the fact that the Secretary desired to leave the Navigation Bureau, which has now the entire personnel of the Navy, officers and men, and the movement of ships under its control, unhindered by these outside branches which properly come directly under the Secretary's office. It was the intention to further reduce the large responsibilities of this bureau by transferring the Hydrographic Office to the Bureau of Equipment, and the only reason that such action was not taken was because the law would not admit it.

It is the present expectation of Acting Rear Admiral Walker that the squadron of evolution will sail from New York Nov. 10. There has been no deviation from the original programme, notwithstanding the active efforts made from many quarters to have the route changed from the European to the South Atlantic or Pacific Stations. There is some talk of having the new squadron return to the United States next spring, and after a series of manoeuvres in conjunction with the home squadron start for a voyage around the American continent, with the present fleet augmented by the *Baltimore*, *Petrel*, *Vesuvius*, and such other new vessels as may be ready.

A NEW military publication has appeared in Russia called the *Rasvedshik*, which being interpreted is the "Enquirer." This journal is intended to further military interests by disseminating current foreign military literature. It is issued from 12 to 24 times a year, according to the accumulation of matter, and its subscription price is the low one of thirty copecks. We have received the numbers thus far issued and find them as interesting as any publication in the Russian language, we have ever read.

THOMAS A. JANVIER, concludes an interesting article on the Mexican Army in *Harper's Magazine*, for November, by saying: "As it is to day—no longer a confused mass made up of scattered commands, faithful only to their respective generals, but an organization loyal to the nation and to the idea of national unity—the Mexican Army is an honor to the government that has created it, and affords the surest guarantee that in Mexico the days of revolutions are ended, and that the existing constitutional government will endure."

MAJOR-GENERAL CROOK, Colonel Thomas F. Barr, military secretary to Secretary Proctor, and Major Robert H. Hall, acting inspector general of the Department of Arizona, commissioners of the military prison of the United States at Fort Leavenworth will meet at the prison on Oct. 29 to make the semi-annual inspection required by statute.

We are glad to learn that our informant, who was an officer of large experience, was misled as to the use of the Maltese Cross in draping the War Department on the occasion of the visit of the Knights Templar to Washington. We are now informed that what he saw was a small distinguishing flag, with a Maltese Cross, the colors of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 5th Army Corps. It was used in covering the canvas on the edge of two garrison flags at a point where the two unions were brought together. It was not sewed on, but draped in a loose manner over the point indicated. The appropriateness of this particular piece of drapery was remarked by a number familiar with Army Corps flags, and the superintendent of the building was the recipient of many pretty compliments for the artistic manner in which the entire front of the building was decorated. This explanation will serve to reassure the mind of others beside our correspondent, who received the same impression.

THE *London Spectator* declares that "the United States is becoming the greatest nation in the world, and that the only way in which a successful attack could be made on the great Republic would be by a confederation of all the European Powers." It would be charming to see the European Powers agreeing upon anything, even though we were to be made the victims of their concord. But the prospect is not imminent.

GENERAL GREEN B. RAUM, a distinguished volunteer officer during the war, and for several years Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has succeeded "Corporal" Tanner as Commissioner of Pensions. The appointment has been received with favor, and there is no doubt Gen. Raum will make an excellent Commissioner of Pensions.

THAT manual labor does not suit some of the Turkish troops is evident from a recent despatch saying that four battalions of infantry in Crete have revolted in consequence of being employed in road making.

TRIAL OF THE VESUVIUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1889.

The Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Board appointed by the Department's order of Feb. 5, 1889, "for the purpose of making an examination of the dynamite gun cruiser *Vesuvius*, and of witnessing and reporting upon the trial of her armament" has the honor, in completion of its duties, to submit the following report upon the trial of the armament:

The Board had been convened on March 2 and Aug. 27 to witness the rapidity test of the armament, but in each instance it was informed that a postponement of the trial was necessary. The third and last meeting was held at the shipyard of Messrs. Wm. Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, on Oct. 9, 1889. The *Vesuvius* was taken into the channel eastward of Petty's Island and during the trial lay at anchor, with a spring from the quarter and with tugs to keep the direction. A mile had been laid off by a member of the Board and marked by a buoy at each end bearing a flagstaff and flag; the vessel's position was a little outside the lower limit of the mile; the distance from the muzzles of the guns to the upstream buoy was 5,360 feet. The breeze was in the direction of the line of fire.

One member of the Board, provided with a sextant, was stationed abreast of the target buoy, to note the fall of the shell. For the rapidity and endurance trial he moved to about 1,200 yards from the *Vesuvius*, to note approximately the falls. Another member of the Board was in the gun room to record pressures and losses of air. The third was on deck to note times.

The first shell fired was of the same type, dimensions and weight as those used in the accuracy trials before this Board at Fort Lafayette, N. Y., on Jan. 19, 26 and 31, 1889. It was ballasted with 200 lbs. of sand and sawdust, and weighed complete 483 lbs.—the same as the one tried at Fort Lafayette, which contained 201 lbs. of explosive gelatine and dynamite. The second and third sub-calibre shells were of a new pattern recently adopted by the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company, 10½ inches in diameter [half inch more than the other] and weighed, ballasted, 504 and 506 lbs., respectively. The projectiles for the rapidity and endurance trials were made only with a view to fulfil the conditions regarding weight in testing the breech and loading machinery; they were of iron, full calibre, 7 feet 1½ inches long, of rough exterior, and without rotating vanes. The centre of gravity was not placed so as to secure steadiness of flight or to develop the range attained by the sub-calibre shell. They were fitted with gas-checks less elaborate and efficient than those of the service shell, which will probably account to a certain extent for the variations in the losses of pressure, and, in conjunction with the differences of weight and unsteady flight, for the variations in range.

The use of high explosives in the projectiles fired during the range and rapidity trial was waived by the Department in its letter of March 2, 1889, a copy of which is appended marked A. After the sub-calibre shell were fired, the storage reservoirs were pumped up to a pressure of 2,000 lbs. The compressors were then stopped and not started again during the trial. The ship was in even trim; angle of elevation of guns 18 deg.

The firing began with the guns empty, the breeches closed. The time from the word to begin until the firing of the first shot of the rapidity trial was 1 min. 7 sec., making the total time of loading and firing 15 shots, 17 min. 15 sec. Time from first to last shot, 16 min. 8 sec.

The mean of the losses by which the three sub-calibre shells were thrown for range was 98 lbs., the

mean in the endurance trial was 93 lbs. At the end of the trial the remaining pressure recorded in the storage reservoirs was 1,300 lbs.

The capacity of the storage reservoirs, according to the certificate, being 482 cubic feet, and of the firing reservoirs 277 cubic feet, a simple computation shows that neglecting variations due to changes in temperature, there was air enough left for nine more shots, assuming a loss for each shot of 93 lbs., which was the mean of those during the rapidity and endurance trial. Assuming a mean loss of 73 lbs., which threw the 506 lb. shell 1,888 yards, there was air enough left for 13 more shots. Had the compressors been kept in operation during the trial, as would be the case in action, the remaining number of shots would have been greater. After the trial, the guns, valves, seats and buffers, and the breech and loading machinery were examined and found to be in good working order. All parts of the system, including valves and joints, were air-tight under the working pressure. The chambers for the handling of ammunition and the service of the guns are conveniently disposed and arranged.

The safety of the crew from dangers incident to handling the shells and loading and firing the guns seems to be provided for. Stout bolts hold the breech section of each gun in line with the rest of the barrel, so that in cases of accident to the hydraulic machinery the section could not fall out of line. The firing lever is interlocked with the breech mechanism so that it cannot be pulled until the breech is closed and the bolts engaged; conversely, the bolts cannot be withdrawn until the firing lever is locked. The stem of the operating piston is held by a clutch on the transmission rod, being released only as the latter is retracted by the action of the firing lever, so that an accident of any kind to the bolt, range regulator or other part of the operating valve could not cause accidental discharge.

The discharge of each gun promptly follows the operation of the firing lever. A defect in the gun at Fort Lafayette was referred to in the report of this board on the trial in January last—viz: the necessity of bringing the lever to a predetermined position before pushing it all the way for firing. This defect has been remedied in the guns of the *Vesuvius*; the firing levers are pulled immediately without interruption the full distance for firing. No hang-fires occurred.

In answer to other queries of the Department's letter of instructions the Board states that the dynamite guns constituting the armament of the *Vesuvius* can throw shells containing 200 or more of dynamite or other high explosives at least one mile and that provision is made for varying the range at will within the statute mile down to 200 yards from the muzzle of the gun.

The certificate of the tests applied to the reservoirs is appended, marked D. The tabular statement of the practice of the 9th inst. is appended, marked E. The column in this table which merits special study is that headed "Pressure—Loss." The five shots from each gun were made with certain variations of pressure inter se, for the port gun the limits being 70 and 73 lbs.; for the middle gun 96 and 114 lbs., and for the starboard gun 105 and 120 lbs.

No attempt was made to secure accuracy of practice, the trial being to meet the contract requirements as to rapidity of fire and to the capacity of the system to maintain the rapidity for a given time. For this reason it was only sought to lose enough air at each shot to carry a standard projectile well beyond the mile. This was done. But the Board being of opinion that some assurance should be had that the loss of air pressure, representing as it does the energy put into the projectile, can be controlled within closer limits, ventures to call the Department's attention to this point for such action as may appear desirable, the *Vesuvius's* guns not having been tested in this respect.

We are, sir, etc.,

C. F. GOODRICH, Commander, U. S. N.,
President of the Board.
SEATON SCHROEDER, Lt., U. S. N., Member.
B. A. FISKE, Lieut., U. S. N., Member.

Ser.	No. Time.	Pressure.		Char. Range.
		Initial.	Final. Loss.	
1.	4 56-30	750	670	80
2.	57-22	750	645	105
3.	58-22	750	677	73
4.	5-34-42	750	690	70
5.	35-37	750	676	74
6.	36-30	750	676	74
7.	38-10	750	674	76
8.	39-05	750	672	78
9.	5-40-00	750	645	105
10.	40-56	750	641	109
11.	41-50	750	636	114
12.	42-57	750	646	104
13.	43-53	750	654	96
14.	5-45-09	750	632	118
15.	46-59	750	638	112
16.	48-34	750	645	105
17.	5-49-42	750	630	120
18.	50-50	750	632	118

Projectiles for shots 1-3, S. C.; for the other 15 shots, F. C. Pluz. Weight of 1st shot, 483 lbs.; 2d, 504 lbs.; 3d, 506 lbs. The average of the others was about 525 lbs.; none less than 502 or more than 540 lbs. Shot No. 1 ricocheted 300 or 400 yds. straight. Shots Nos. 2 and 3 entered water neatly, the other 15 approximately.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Ord. Sergt. Albert Stout, Fort Pulaski, Ga., whose term of service expires Dec. 16, will proceed in due season to Savannah, Ga., and report to 1st Lieut. O. M. Carter, C. E., for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 243, Oct. 24, Div. A.)

A. G. C. M. will meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., October 23. Detail: Major Tully McCrea, Captains Charles Morris and Benjamin K. Roberts, 1st Lieuts. John McClellan and Oliver E. Wood and 2d Lieuts. John D. Miley and Sidney S. Jordan, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Edward F. Brown, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 244, Oct. 25, Div. A.)

Capt. W. B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from Fort Porter, N. Y., and assigned to duty at Fort Preble, Me. 2d Lieut. H. P. Jackson, 15th Inf., will conduct recruits from New York to Department of the Platte, and then join his company (S. O., Oct. 25, H. Q. A.)

THE STATE TROOPS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

THE opinion recently given by Judge Advocate General C. A. H. Bartlett, N. Y., published in Circular No. 1, Sept. 26, 1889, A. G. O., S. N. Y., declaring against the recognition of honorary members in the National Guard has naturally given rise to considerable discussion. In companies which have paid no particular attention to honorary membership, the matter has excited but little comment, but, on the other hand, many of the leading organizations which have fostered a large honorary connection feel seriously concerned, as they would undoubtedly be affected socially and financially by the enforcement of the law, which, the opinion makes clear, is now being violated. Some companies have an honorary roll of several hundred, generally including prominent and well-to-do citizens, who retain their interest in the old organization and are a help to it in various ways. To utterly abolish this friendly association with its old members would, it is claimed, be detrimental to the interests of the organizations concerned. "They have the Guard now," said a prominent officer to the JOURNAL representative, "about as near the Regular Army basis as it is possible to get, and I fail to see how they can get nearer unless they increase the annual appropriation, establish recruiting offices similar to the U. S. Army, advertise for recruits, and pay the men monthly or yearly for their services. The present system of dues could then be abolished, the social element and national pride stamped out and the men could simply drill and go home, and the many recruits secured from Sweden, Norwegians and other foreigners looking for a job wouldn't say a word about the social side as long as their pay was forthcoming. This," said the officer, "would just about meet the views of the extremists on the Regular Army basis. I'll admit though, as far as the opinion of the Judge Advocate General is concerned," he continued, "it is only carrying out the strict letter of a law hitherto buried, and the only way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to enforce it; and, if this is done, the modification of the law can be duly attended to."

A well known captain, speaking on the subject, thought Gen. Bartlett's opinion just the thing and hoped its enforcement would follow, and, so far from being detrimental to the interests of the Guard, he thought it would result to its good. The captain admitted, however, that his company had paid no attention to honorary membership, although its old by-laws provided for such an organization, and further admitted that the company was slightly in debt to the Regimental Board.

We are not aware that any body of honorary members has been allowed or asked to have the free use of quarters and State property on an equal footing with active members. At proper times they are allowed to enter an armory, look on a drill, and visit the company rooms, this privilege being accorded to citizens generally. We are not surprised, however, that some company by-laws admit of many strange practices. The laws of one interior company, as an example, prescribe that a person to be eligible for membership of that company must have been honorably discharged from a fire company.

Whatever may be the effect of the opinion of Gen. Bartlett, it is clearly right. It was his duty to call attention to this violation of a law; for either the good or evil results which follow he is not in the least responsible. The Legislature made the law and the remedy, if one is necessary, lays with them. The matter will be an interesting one for discussion at the convention of the National Guard Association this winter.

THE COMING PARADE IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The following orders, in relation to the coming military parade of the 1st and 2d Brigades in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, have been issued.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, under date of Oct. 18, directs the 1st Brigade to parade in undress uniform and overcoats on Wednesday, Oct. 30, to unite with the 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. James McLeer comd'g, in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of the Brooklyn Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, in memory of the brave men from that city who gave their lives in the war for the Union. The formation will be at 2 P. M., on Clinton st., Brooklyn. C. O. Troop A, with his command, will report to the brigade commander at the corner of Clinton and Rensselaer sts., Brooklyn, at 1.30 P. M.

The formation will be in close column of companies. The several organizations of this brigade will report at the points below designated.

Troop A and Signal Corps on Pierrepont st. and Clinton, in front of 69th Regt.
69th Regt. on Pierrepont st., right on Clinton st.
8th Regt. on Pierrepont st., in rear of 69th Regt.
9th Regt. on Montague st., right on Clinton st.
22d Regt. on Montague st., in rear of 9th Regt.
71st Regt. on Rensselaer st., right on Clinton st.
7th Regt. on Rensselaer st., in rear of 71st Regt.
12th Regt. on Henry st., right on Rensselaer st.
1st and 2d Batteries on Hicks st., right on Pierrepont st., in which order they will join the column. The commanding officers will report to the brigade chief of staff, corner Clinton and Rensselaer sts., promptly at 2 P. M.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, under date of Oct. 19, directs that the 2d Brigade parade in full dress uniform, field and staff officers and battery mounted. The several organizations will report at the points below designated, ready to march at 4.45 P. M.:

12th Regt. on Montague st., east of and right resting near Clinton st.
14th Regt. on Joralemon st., east of and right resting at Clinton st.
23d Regt. on Livingston st., east of and right resting at Clinton st.
22d Regt. on Pierrepont st., east of and right resting at Clinton st.
47th Regt. on Rensselaer st., east of and right resting at Clinton st.

17th Sep. Co. on Livingston st., in rear of 23d Regt.
3d Bat. on Livingston st., in rear of 17th Sep. Co.
Signal Corps on Montague st., in advance of 17th Regt.
Overcoats will be held in readiness in armories to be worn if the weather requires.

Regiments of the 2d Brigade will be equalized into subdivisions of not over 16 files front (double rank), exclusive of guides, the number of subdivisions being increased when necessary.

The organizations of the 1st Brigade will proceed to the designated point of assembly in Brooklyn by the following routes: 12th and 71st Regts., South Ferry; 69th Regt., Fulton Ferry; 1st and 2d Batteries, Wall St. Ferry; 9th Regt., either South or Hamilton Ferry; 7th Regt., 1st and 2d Batteries and Troop A, via the bridge. Signal Corps, Wall St. Ferry. President Harrison has notified Mayor Chapin that he re-

grets the impossibility of being present at the ceremonies owing to pressing engagements in Washington.

Other engagements make it impossible for Gov. Hill to be present. It was originally understood that the Governor was to be tendered the review, but the entire arrangements thus far seem to have been indefinite. The parade will be reviewed at the cornerstone of the memorial arch.

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

The next event of interest will be the appearance at the armory, on the evening of Oct. 25, of the Battalion of State Fencibles of Philadelphia, Major W. W. Chew, announced, of which we first made about a month ago. Major Chew, while in New York a few days ago completing arrangements for the battalion's trip, was the guest of Col. Appleton, and was, of course, taken care of in that officer's usual hospitable manner. The battalion must be in New York by 4 P. M. It will be met by a battalion of four companies of the 7th Regiment, Major Kipp in command, and will be reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Grant and the city officials. Accompanying the Fencibles as guests will be ex-Governor Hoyt, Mr. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Press, and ex-Mayor Smith, who will act as a Citizens' Committee. The Fencibles will march up Broadway to the Grand Central Hotel, which will be their headquarters while in New York, and they have already made up their parties to do the town on Oct. 30. The arrangements for the reception and drill at the 7th's armory are all completed, and the armory will be crowded.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers, held on Oct. 19, Col. Daniel Appleton, presiding, for the first time since his promotion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, The welfare and the interests of the 7th Regiment have always required that for obvious reasons its name should not be used by, or in connection with any political, religious, or business associations or social club, and

Whereas, The use of its name in connection with a social club is contemplated by some of the active, exempt, and veteran members of this regiment, therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to present to them our objection to the use of the name of the 7th Regiment by any such club."

Col. Appleton appointed Capt. A. W. Conover, J. T. Harper, and William H. Palmer as the committee to carry out the intent of the resolution. Another resolution was unanimously passed authorizing the Army Committee to expend \$500 in the purchase of a long table and a sufficient number of chairs, to be placed in the veterans' room, and to throw that room open every night for the accommodation of active and veteran members. The library also is to be open to the men. "His action is due to the recent organization of the 7th Regiment Veteran Club and the securing of a house at 5th avenue and 58th street, engaged, it is said, for a term of three years. All members of the Veterans Association, which numbers about 1,300, are eligible to membership, and it is also proposed to admit as associate members officers of the Army and Navy and active members of the 7th Regiment. The officers are: Col. Locke W. Winchester, president; Major H. W. T. Mail, vice-president; Edward G. Arthur, treasurer, and Abram Garrison, secretary. The club is an incorporated one.

The Rifle Club has chosen the following officers: President, Col. Daniel Appleton; first vice-president, Capt. and Asst. Surg. W. A. Valentine; second vice-president, Sergt. Major William B. Coughtry; executive committee, W. H. Janssen, S. W. Merritt, H. B. Thompson, F. W. Pohle, W. S. Wilson, O. E. Dudley, R. M. Dunn, G. L. Hoffmann, O. C. Clayton, H. E. Chapman, and W. H. Palmer; ex-officio secretary, J. W. Cochrane; treasurer, F. S. Kennedy. The first match will take place Nov. 2.

The Baltimoreans who had hoped to have the regiment present as their guests on Thanksgiving Day, regret the impossibility of the regiment's acceptance of the invitation, as everybody had heard of the regiment, but very few in their city had seen it, and everybody was anxious to see it.

One of the musical features of the International Maritime exhibition, to be held in Boston, Mass., from Nov. 4, 1889, to Jan. 4, 1890, will be the 7th regiment band. Mr. C. A. Capps, leader, 40 men, including Mr. Walter Rogers, cornetist, and 100 other well known soloists, have been engaged for the opening week.

Twelfth New York.—Lieut.-Col. H. Dowd.

At the meeting of the Regimental Board on Oct. 21, an election was held to fill the vacancy of Colonel, vice Col. Barber, appointed inspector general. Lt. Col. H. Dowd, was the only candidate and was duly elected, receiving the vote of every officer. Brig.-General L. Fitzgerald presided. It is said that this is the only instance in the history of the regiment where every commissioned officer of the regiment has cast his vote in favor of the candidate for colonel. The offices of Lieut.-colonel and major are yet to be filled. For the former position hopes are still entertained of securing Lt. Col. A. S. Bacon. Capt. R. Deland could have been a company commandant, it seems to him too much like being "shelved." It is considered positive that the major will be selected outside the regiment, and probably will be a West Point graduate. The regiment has every reason to be congratulated in the selection of its new colonel.

Fourteenth New York.—Col. Harry W. Mitchell.

This regiment assembled at the armory on Tuesday, evening, Oct. 22, for inspection. When Col. Mitchell ordered the ranks opened, the line was well dressed and the men steady during the inspection by Gen. Barber. The march in review and the salutes of the officers were very good. The close inspection of each company followed by Gen. Barber and Col. McGrath. The uniform and arms were found to be generally in good condition. There was improvement in the attendance over the previous inspection. The following is the number of present and absent:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	9	9	18	9
Non-com. Staff.....	11	11	22	11
Company A.....	3	49	52	3
Company B.....	3	33	36	11
Company C.....	2	62	64	4
Company D.....	3	60	63	8
Company E.....	3	43	46	5
Company F.....	1	34	35	1
Company G.....	3	27	30	9
Company H.....	3	37	40	5
Company I.....	3	45	48	3
Company K.....	3	34	37	9
Total.....	34	464	497	69

At the inspection in 1888 there were: Present, officers and men, 465; absent, 102; total, 567. Among those present were Gen. McLeer and staff, of the 2d Brigade, and many officers of the several regiments in Brooklyn.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

The 22d Regiment was organized and equipped at the breaking out of hostilities between the States, in 1861, through the public spirit and at the cost of its own members, and certain banks, insurance companies and citizens of New York; and in October, 1861, was mustered into the service of the State as the 22d Regiment, N. Y. S. M., the city and State thus acquiring a regiment of infantry without public expense. Since its organization the regiment has been classed among the most efficient of the military organizations of this State. The character of its membership, its excellence in military drill, its esprit de corps, and notably its superior discipline have earned for the regiment a high standing in public estimation and in the opinion of competent military officers. During the war the regiment volunteered twice for field service, in response to proclamations of President Lincoln: first in May, 1862, and second in June, 1862.

On the first occasion it did duty chiefly as part of the

garrison of Harper's Ferry, voluntarily extending its term of service in consequence of the rumored invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee.

On the second occasion the regiment formed part of the provisional division commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, operating in Maryland and Pennsylvania during the Gettysburg campaign, and took part in the actions of June 26 and July 1, at Sporting Hill and Carlisle, Pa. Returning to New York City, it assisted in suppressing the draft riots of 1863, and continued on duty until the restoration of tranquillity.

In 1871 the regiment formed part of the immediate escort to the Orange procession, and by its bearing, steadiness and discipline during the riots on that occasion, contributed in no small degree to the credit of the city and State troops, and to the dispersion of the rioters. In November of the same year the regiment was again called out for active duty, in anticipation of riots; and again in 1877, during the railroad riots, the regiment was on duty night and day for nearly a week. On these occasions of danger the record will show that its parading strength was larger than at its ordinary drills and parades.

At all times the regiment has been prompt to adopt every means within its reach, both public and private, to perfect itself in the military art, and to conform to the various systems of drill, instruction, and management officially prescribed from time to time for the State troops. While this may, very properly, be referred to as routine work, the pursuit of it, with any degree of success; the proper provision for, and the administration of, the finances of the regiment; the necessary direction of its semi-military or civil affairs; and the ever present need of maintaining the strength and traditions of the regiment by judicious recruiting; demand and constantly absorb the time, thought, care, watchfulness, and solicitude, and the constant attention and untiring work of the officers and men, to an extent that is appreciated, it is believed, by the public spirited citizens of New York, who understand the necessity for and value of well trained citizen soldiers.

In recruiting the regiment has been badly handicapped by the lack of proper accommodation for the companies; but as the county, acting under a law passed in 1865 by the State Legislature, has contracted for a handsome, commodious armory for the use of the regiment, which they are assured, will be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1890; this difficulty will soon be overcome, and the fact that the regiment is stronger to-day than it ever has been, proves that its efforts have not been unavailing.

But even, after the generous action of the county of New York, much must still be done towards furnishing and fitting up the various parts of the building in order to make it attractive to the best class of young men.

The various company rooms, the library, the gymnasium, the hospital, council and armory rooms, squad rooms, rifle range, etc., and this, aside from the chairs, lockers and desks, must be furnished at the expense of the regiment. The initial expense will be heavy, and as the members now pay for their uniforms and contribute largely to the running expenses of the command, and give their time and labor, the regiment can conscientiously ask for assistance in this matter from the public spirited citizens of New York City, who are always ready to evidence their appreciation of anything that is in support of law and order. And so will not pass unheeded the first call of the regiment of citizen soldiers, whose motto is "Defendamus," and whose strength at the present time is 700 officers and enlisted men.

Cards have been issued inviting the attention of friends of the regiments to the above, and Capt. C. A. Du Bois, on behalf of the new armory committee, will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of such sum as any one may feel disposed to subscribe. The new armory committee consists of Capt. John P. Leo, Capt. J. G. R. Lillendahl, and Capt. Chas. A. Du Bois, Secretary.

Thirty-second N. Y.—Col. Louis Finkelmeyer.

The regiment assembled at its new armory in Brooklyn on Monday evening, Oct. 21, in State service uniform, for inspection and muster. The regiment has lacked suitable quarters for nearly five years and the ranks have become depleted, and several companies are below the standard required by law. But as it now has a fine armory, fully furnished, the regiment will exert itself to fill up its ranks with good material. Some of the companies are carrying too much dead wood. The regiment was duly formed, ranks opened, and the command inspected by Gen. Barber and staff. The usual review followed, the passage being made in good order. After the review the companies were inspected and mustered, and the clothing and arms were found to be in good condition. The men were not steady in the ranks, and the condition of the floor after the inspection shows that the dirty habit of spitting all over the floor, as practiced in the old armory, is continued in the new, and ought to be stopped. Gen. Barber was assisted in the inspection by Col. Thos. McGrath and Major W. C. Sanger, of the 2d Brigade. The figures of the inspection are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	9	9	18	9
Non-com. Staff.....	10	10	20	10
Company A.....	2	32	34	10
Company B.....	2	48	50	22
Company C.....	2	38	40	9
Company D.....	1	44	45	16
Company E.....	3	39	42	3
Company F.....	3	22	25	14
Company G.....	3	26	29	23
Company H.....	1	26	27	12
Company I.....	2	22	24	10
Company K.....	2	22	24	10
Total.....	28	307	335	123

At the inspection of 1888 there were: Present, officers and men, 316; absent, 120; total, 436.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

The quarters of Co. B, situated at 125th street and 7th avenue, were destroyed by fire last week, and the company was a heavy loser. The Belknap trophy and the handsome pump-action rifle presented to it by the Richmond Howitzers were among the property destroyed. Happily, there is an insurance of \$1,000, which will cover something of the loss. Colonel Kopper is still in Vermont. Colonel Kopper's allegations that his adjutant was circulating prejudicial reports about him, are, in the opinion of those qualified to judge, entirely unfounded. Adj't. P. S. Tilden has not resigned yet, and, under the circumstances, does not intend to. Colonel Kopper applied to have Adj't. Tilden placed on the supernumerary list, but at last accounts the request had not been complied with. The probable cause of the breach is Adj't. Tilden's sympathy for Capt. Belknap, and, while this is apparent, it has in no way demonstrated any disloyalty to the colonel. The whole trouble seems to be due to an error of judgment. Adj't. Tilden is a valuable officer to the regiment, and, for its good, we should be glad to see the "pipe of peace" passed around and all take a whiff. The internal disruptions which have troubled the regiment off and on for a number of years past ought to be put an end to, and every effort to this end should be made. Co. C, Captain Francis, will celebrate its 40th anniversary by a dinner at Martinelli's on Nov. 7.

Troop A, First Cavalry, N. Y.—Captain Roe.

This troop underwent its first inspection on the evening of Oct. 17. It was only organized last spring and has recruited rapidly from among the best element. The uniforms being new, both in design and material, the troop as it stood in line presented a very handsome appearance. The single breasted coat and new patterned helmet was very favorably commented on. The black hair on the latter, however, looks too sombre and also hangs some three or four inches below the rim a trifle too long. The handsome shape of the helmet brings to mind forcibly the ugly full-dress State head covering of the other organizations. The sergeant in dressing the troop with the carbines at an order caused considerable comment among some military spe-

tators, but this innovation, it was explained, is one in the new Cavalry tactics, in which the troop has been drilled. In view of the fact that the new tactics have not been adopted, or even revised yet with a view to adoption, this step was considered by some as entirely too previous. But as the Adjutant General of the State has authorized the troop to drill in the proposed new tactics, that settles it. During the review in line the men were not as steady as they should have been and the set up was not good. Being only a few months old and having so many recruits the latter is hardly to be wondered at. But the entire troop being without spurs was a lamentable omission, and in view of the fact that the carbines had no sights, it would have been preferable to have inspected them separately, as was done with the revolvers. With the absence of carbine sights, awkwardness in handling the sabres can be excused. The horse equipments being some 20 years old, are really unserviceable, and ought to be condemned. There were present 60 men and four officers, total 72, out of 81 on the roll. Eight men were absent. Gen. Barber and Col. McGrath made the inspection, which began promptly. Among those present we noticed Capt. Wilson, 2d Bat.; Capt. Wendel, 1st Bat.; Capt. W. G. Owen and R. DeLafield and Lieut. F. N. Owen, 12th Regt.; Lieut. Rogers, 2d Bat.; Sergt. Jansen, 1st Bat., and ex-Adj. Johnson, 8th Regt.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual drill of the 1st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. B. F. Bridges, Jr., took place at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 14. The weather was cold and raw and the overcasts with which the command was provided were of great service.

The strength of the brigade was as follows: Brig.-General and staff and N. C. S., 17; ambulance corps, 13; signal corps, 17; Battery B, Light Artillery, 85.

Troop F, Cavalry, had its field day Oct. 11, and was not present.

First Regiment Inf.,—Field, staff and N. C. S., 22; band, 24; Companies A, 51; B, 54; C, 52; D, 53; E, 50; F, 53; G, 60; H, 62; I, 56; K, 49; L, 56; M, 56. Total, 709.

Second Regiment Inf.,—Field, staff and N. C. S., 24; band, 24; Companies A, 51; B, 57; C, 44; D, 50; E, 48; F, 51; G, 50; H, 46; I, 45; K, 56; L, 40; M, 48. Total, 634.

Sixth Regiment Inf.,—Field, staff and N. C. S., 17; band, 24; Companies A, 62; B, 59; C, 42; D, 42; E, 65; F, 61; G, 37; H, 53; I, 49; K, 36; L, 59; M, 49. Total, 688. Total strength of brigade, 2,143.

All the troops were promptly on the fair ground by the appointed time, 10 A. M., where short drills were held and rations issued. The brigade left the fair grounds at 1:30 P. M., for the City of Worcester, where a parade was held and the troops reviewed by the mayor. The march from the fair grounds to the city was a distance of about four miles and it was 3:10 P. M., when Brig.-Gen. Bridges and staff, rendering a handsome salute, passed the reviewing stand. The Signal Corps, Lieut. Bergant in command, next passed in good form; the other commands were as follows: 6th Infantry, Col. Henry G. Greene, 12 commands of 20 files, distances poor, alignments good, and the band neglected to wheel out after passing the reviewing stand. 1st Regiment, Col. T. R. Matthews, 12 commands of 20 files, swinging step, splendid alignments and distances. The 2d Infantry, Col. Embury P. Clark, 12 commands of 20 files, passed with excellent distance and alignments, salutes generally good. Battery B, Light Artillery, Capt. Allen, made a splendid passage; the men looked neat and soldierly. The Ambulance Corps, with the ambulance in charge of Lieut. Standish, passed in good shape. Under command of Provost-Serjt. Lathrop, the provost guard brought up the rear.

At the conclusion of the parade, an exhibition of street riot drill followed. An imaginary mob was attacked by Cos. A and C, 1st Infantry, sharpshooters paying attention to supposed rioters on the house-tops and in the windows. Other detachments made a detour so as to make a flank attack, and with the assistance of two Gatling guns and two 12-pdrs., the firing of the skirmishers and the general firing of the troops, a real mob would by this time have ceased to exist.

Gen. Bridges, Jr., has issued the following complimentary order:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE,
MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA.
BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1889.

1. The general commanding desires to express his appreciation of the efforts made by the officers and men of the brigade to faithfully and fully perform all that was required at the tour of duty at Worcester, Oct. 14, 1889. The high percentage of attendance generally—and especially in the 1st Regiment of Infantry—was creditable to the several organizations and to the brigade; and, considering the unfavorable weather, the excellence of the duty performed exceeded expectations. The promptness, soldierly bearing and attention to details were noteworthy and commendable.

2. Great credit is due Major Edwin R. Shumway, 2d Regiment of Infantry, and his assistants, Capt. George L. Allen, Battery B, Light Artillery, Capt. Edward A. Harris, Co. C, and Capt. W. A. Condy, Co. A, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, and their several commands, supported by Cos. E and F of said regiment, for the conception and spirited execution of the "street riot drill." As an object lesson it was highly instructive, and the exhibition as a whole met with the unqualified approbation of the general commanding.

3. The duty performed by the detail which served at headquarters, and also the detail which served as provost guard, was particularly observed. The duty was well and satisfactorily done.

4. The time for the annual armory inspection will soon arrive, and it is earnestly desired that the next inspection will find every company in the brigade in a better condition than ever before; to accomplish this requires much labor. The place to prepare for active duty, to learn discipline, and to acquire the technical details of the soldier, is preeminently in the armory.

Let a high standard be maintained, and it will be an increasing honor to serve in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. By command of the brigadier general.

B. F. BRIDGES, JR.

NEW JERSEY.

It is claimed by those who are in a position to know that in all probability a bill providing for the establishment of local ranges for the use of the National Guard organizations will be presented to the next Legislature. The need of such ranges is acknowledged by all who study the interests of the citizen soldiery. While the State range at Sea Girt is conceded to be one of the finest in the country, it is still too far from the majority of the Guardsmen's homes to be of use for practice shooting. With ranges near at hand the members of the various organizations could begin practice on their own account early in the season, and could then receive practical instruction in the use of the rifle, which cannot possibly be given them during the limited time they spend at the State range during class practice.

Adj. Gen. Gerardo, of the 4th Regiment, has been recommended to date from Oct. 1. He has been adjutant of the regiment for the past five years.

MARYLAND.

The veterans of the 5th Regiment of Baltimore, Md., last week presented with a new organization with a handsome set of colors. The Baltimore News says: "The gallant 5th was on deck in all its glory, but the occasion of the large and fashionable gathering that crowded the armory was entirely under the auspices of the Veterans Corps. The veterans distinguished themselves by a street parade in the afternoon and at night did honor and credit to themselves by the enjoyable affair they originated. The ceremony of the presentation was a beautiful and impressive one. It is not provided for in the manuals of the United States, and, consequently, the forms gone through with were compiled from the manuals of foreign countries. Therefore, the

ceremony was witnessed by most of those present for the first time. Col. Henry D. Loney, of the veterans, presented the colors to Col. Gaffner in a neat speech, and the latter accepted them on behalf of the regiment and pledged himself and the command that the colors would never be dishonored. The presence of the celebrated Marine Band was an interesting event and the concert given by the band, under the direction of Prof. John Philip Sousa, was a musical treat that all present appreciated. The hall which closed the festivities was kept up until the early morning hours, and the veterans are to be congratulated upon the success of the affair, both as a military event and a social triumph."

GEORGIA.

On Oct. 15, Col. Reilly's Military bill passed the House. The vote was 110 ayes and 10 nays. The bill provides that the State shall appropriate \$10,000 to keep up the State militia, for the expenses of Advisory Board, inspection, transportation, and encampment. There shall be allowed annually, for all the expenses of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, exclusive of the above salaries and inclusive of everything necessary to maintain said Department, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, the sum of \$700, making the entire expenses of said Department \$5,000 per annum. The bill further provides for an annual encampment, so that each command shall be ordered for one week annually by the Governor into camp. The Advisory Board is directed to provide a camping ground, upon bids to be invited by the said Advisory Board, which Board shall make a selection from said bids, having regard to the desirability of location, dimensions, sanitation, and other elements of desirability. That in order to carry out the object of this act, the sum of \$7,200 is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of this act, of which the sum of \$5,000 for the fixed expenses of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department and the sum of \$2,200 for target practice shall have priority. And as to the remainder of said sum, in the disposition thereof, the Governor may graduate the same, with the advice and consent of the Advisory Board, so as to give preference to the provision for annual encampments.

Major-Gen. J. Porter, Adjutant-General of New York, was invited to Hill, N. Y., his first Southern tour, and some very timely and practical advice before the State Legislature as to the military needs of Georgia, and the remarks of the General were of evident value.

VARIOUS.

The State armory at Oswego, N. Y., is having its interior remodelled and improved at a cost of \$3,000.

The movement to form a new National Guard Company at Rochester, N. Y., is well under way. A solid nucleus for the new company has already been recruited, composed of just the sort of men its projects had in mind, sufficiently strong in numbers to determine its character and tone. Lieut. F. J. Hess is the active organizer.

The following inspections in the New York Guard, take place next week: 60th Regiment, Oct. 29, and 10th Battalion, Oct. 30.

The Rev. J. W. Malcom, of the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered a sermon on Sunday evening, Oct. 20, to Co. E, 23d Regiment, Capt. C. F. Gyon.

The anniversary of the Salem, Mass., Light Infantry, was held in Salem Oct. 15. A parade was also made in honor of the ex-Secretary of War, W. C. Endicott, who formerly commanded the organization.

Several members of Co. E, 8th Infantry, the 2d Cadets, 2d Brigade Signal Corps, Massachusetts, and a few civilians, have organized a rifle corps at Beverly, to be known as the Beverly Rifle Association. An excellent range of 200 yards has been secured, and a contract has been given out for a building.

The officers of the 1st Regt., of Richmond, Va., are very much displeased with the action of the Council, letting out the regimental armory for church fairs and other purposes other than military. The city built and controls the armory, but it was understood that it should be practically under the control of the regiment.

Co. B, 47th N. Y., Capt. C. H. McIlvaine, gave their opening drill of the season on Oct. 14. Aside from movements in the school of the company, skirmishing was practiced. After drill a little entertainment was held in the company room, where vocal and instrumental music concluded a well spent evening.

Capt. C. H. Luscomb, Co. K, 13th N. Y., has qualified as a sharpshooter on a score of 45 out of a possible 50 points. The captain has dropped considerable dead wood out of the company to make place for better material.

Lieut. J. B. Holland, Co. H, 7th N. Y., received a bad injury in the recent grand guard tour in parade, he took part by tripping over a stump. Another member of the guard was shot in the face, and with a rainy evening it was not as pleasant an experience as it might have been. The benefit to be derived by the National Guard from this evening "grand guard" instruction is, in the opinion of many well informed officers, very little, if any. Outdoor skirmish drill and riot drill would be far more useful, it is argued.

Col. A. J. Houston, 4th Tex. Inf., from Dallas, who has been on a brief visit North, was in New York this week. Col. Houston is the second son of the celebrated Gen. Sam Houston, and practices law having his office in Dallas, Tex. Col. Houston witnessed the passage of the funeral escort to the remains of Major-Gen. J. F. Hartranft in Philadelphia, Oct. 21, and was much impressed with the soldierly bearing of the troops.

The Roxbury, Mass., Horse Guard, Troop B, 1st Battalion of Cavalry, Captain David F. Henderson, on Oct. 16, celebrated in a brilliant manner its 25th birthday, shortly after 10 A. M., in its handsome distinctive uniform of scarlet and blue, and bearing lances with pennons of red and white. The troop left its armory for its annual parade, in parade, made a splendid appearance. After the parade an informal reception and promenade concert was held at the armory and a grand ball in the evening concluded the festivities.

There is a movement on foot to organize an athletic association among the members of the Royal Arcanum, and rent the house and grounds formerly occupied by the Brooklyn Athletic Assoc., which rent for some \$6,000 yearly. The property in question is said to be under the control of Brig. General Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, N. Y., who does not want the money at present, but desires pledges from reliable men that the thing will be made a go, and he is further willing to do all in his power to help the matter along; he can do much, and, in fact, is known, says the Brooklyn Times, to be a very generous and agreeable landlord.

Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., Col. Floyd Clarkson comdr., presented Lafayette Camp 140, Sons of Veterans, with a magnificent American flag on Friday evening last, Oct. 25. Gen. Sherman presented the flag in a telling speech, to which Commander Trenchard responded on behalf of the camp. A delightful music followed and afterward a banquet was served. About 300 persons were present, among whom were many prominent war veterans.

The Quartermaster General of Massachusetts proposes to substitute canvas for the iron targets now in use at South Framingham. They will be made on what is known as the sash principle. Next spring the field in front of the target will be plowed up and leveled and the extra earth will be used to level the main camp ground. A substantial house will be built at the firing points for the accommodation of riflemen. It would seem to be a wise course to change the position of the targets so that a range up to at least 800 yards, would be secured.—Boston Herald.

We have received a copy of the rules of government, Veterans National Guard of California. The objects of this association, which was organized May 18, 1888, are to promote social union and fellowship, to assist its members in all just claims for the rights and benefits conferred upon

them by the laws of the State, and to advance the interests of the National Guard. Any person who has received a certificate from the Adjutant-General of the State, certifying that he served consecutive years in the National Guard is eligible to membership. The officers of the corps are: Commander, ex-Brig.-Gen. J. Hewston, Jr.; vice-commander, Lieut. Col. W. C. Little, retired; recorder, ex-Corpl. E. T. Foley; treasurer, Col. D. Wilder, retired; musician, ex-Capt. C. P. Le Breton.

Members of the Colorado National Guard who indulge in rifle practice, labor under many great and discouraging disadvantages. The rifle range nearest Denver, for example, is located at Golden, Col., and members who wish to become qualified as marksmen, are obliged to pay their own transportation to and from the range. Enthusiastic members have done this throughout the shooting season, expecting at the end of the season to receive their marksmanship medals, which State regulations provide shall consist of a circular bronze badge with the coat of arms of Colorado engraved thereon, to be suspended from a bronze bar by an orange ribbon. "Instead of the above," says the Rocky Mountain Herald, "the qualified marksmen received an ordinary white metal badge of very slight value. There is general dissatisfaction among the members of the Guard, owing to the poor quality of this metal."

The New York City Armory Board held a meeting on Oct. 17. Mayor Grant, Tax Commissioner Coleman, Gen. Fitzgerald and Col. Cavanaugh being present. The bids for work in and about the new 8th Regiment Armory were opened and were referred to be tabulated and compared. Thomas J. Dunn bid \$9,373, Cornelius D. By \$9,470, and John T. McDonald \$14,000 for flagging and curbing the sidewalk for which the Sinking Fund Commissioners had estimated an allowance of \$8,000. The bids for gas fixtures were as follows: S. M. McLewee and Son, \$6,800; Cassidy and Sons, \$8,250; Oxley, Giddings and Knos, \$9,465; Archer and Pannocost, \$4,600; Mitchell, Vance and Co., \$3,500; 16; Iden and Co., \$4,945; Thibault and Elsing, \$6,850. The Sinking Fund and Commissioners had estimated \$7,000. For furniture these were the bids: Ambrose E. Barnes and Bro., \$7,490; Brown and Bliss, \$3,488, and the Commissioners had figured on \$8,000. No contracts were awarded.

Major Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General, N. Y., on Oct. 21 signed the contract on behalf of the State with contractor Thos. Dwyer, of New York, for the erecting of a new mess hall at the Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, to replace the present wooden one. The cost of the new building will be \$22,222, and the contract requires its completion by June 1, 1890. The work will be commenced at once. State Architect I. G. Perry drew the plans. The building is to be fire-proof and will have a seating capacity of about 1,200. The new building is to be 75 feet wide and 200 feet deep in the clear. The walls are to be built of stone, arched iron trusses are to support the roof, which is to be provided with skylights, and the dining hall will be entirely free of pillars, a great advantage. The floor is to be of concrete and on a level with the ground. \$25,000 was the amount appropriated for the new building, kitchen, etc. Brig. Gen. J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance, will superintend the erection.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard, chaplain of the 21st Battery, N. Y., will begin his eleventh year at Chickering Hall, N. Y., on Oct. 30, and will, during the season of 1889 and 1890, deliver ten illustrated matinee popular lectures on Foreign Lands. It is hardly possible to calculate the benefit of these illustrated lectures, in an educational point of view, affording as they do resources of the highest and purest refinement, supplementing the education of all who have passed through their academic courses. Dr. Maynard has been for many years teaching pictorialized history, instructing the ear and the eye and developing a taste for those monuments and memorials of the past that are the mighty union of the culture of ages. It has been well said that he who goes abroad without proper preparation is simply putting machinery on cobwebs, but when the mind is judiciously advised to travel, to visit foreign lands enables the person to rectify the imagination, where erroneous or fanciful ideas exist. Dr. Maynard is constantly receiving letters from eminent scholars and brother clergymen, expressing their high estimate of his method as a speaker and the grand work he is accomplishing as an educator of the young. For his lectures on the Cathedrals of Europe, including England, France, Germany, Netherlands and Italy, he has received the gold medal of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain.

The quarterly returns of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., for the quarter ending, Sept. 30, 1889, show the strength of the organizations to be as follows:

	Off.	Men.	Agg.	Agg. at previous quarter.
7th Regiment.....	39	1001	1140	1027
8th ".....	31	604	635	500
9th ".....	33	716	749	851
12th ".....	31	640	671	694
22d ".....	29	667	716	709
60th ".....	38	895	933	953
71st ".....	30	572	602	594
1st Battery.....	6	99	105	121
2d ".....	5	92	97	103
Troop A.....	4	70	74	71
Signal Corps.....	1	24	25	29
Total.....	270	5580	5580	5574

The 2d Battery, N. Y., Capt. David Wilson, will attend divine service at St. Ann's Church, 7 W. 18th-street (the Rev. Dr. T. G. Landwehr pastor), Sunday evening, Oct. 27. The sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, honorary chaplain.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q. M.—Captain Addison Barrett, U. S. A., has been on duty at Jeffersonville, since April 8, 1873.

Adjutant asks: Were the New York City regiments attached to any Army Corps during the Pennsylvania campaign in 1863? Ans.—No.

H. R.—Yes. General W. F. Smith is now a major on the retired list of the Army, and his address is P. O. Drawer 12, Wilmington, Del.

J. P. asks: Can a man in receipt of a United States pension draw it in a foreign country and reside there with his friends? Ans.—Certainly.

Constant Reader asks whether the U. S. steamers Boston, Chicago, and Yantic have solid propellers (casted), or are they in sections? Ans.—All three are cast solid.

G. B.—Has Gen. von Moltke ever expressed a public opinion, favorable or unfavorable, in regard to Gen. Grant's ability as a soldier? Ans.—We know of no such expression of opinion.

B. asks: What arms should a 1st sergeant of a troop of cavalry carry on mounted drills and inspections? Ans.—The sabre generally, but it is a matter regulated by the commanding officer.

Subscriber.—Your volunteer record entitles you to admission to one of the National Volunteer Hmes. As you also have served in the Regular Army and been discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty you are entitled to enter the Soldier's Home at Washington.

A. F.—As you are at a military post, consult the Army Regulations of 1889, pars. 24 to 33, inclusive, and you will find detailed information in regard to the promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissions. See also our answer to "Aspiring Private" in the JOURNAL of Oct. 19, 1889.

M. D. F.—The Signal Corps of the Army is a military organization. Some of the enlisted members are

men taken from the line, others have been civilians specially enlisted. Write to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C., for pamphlet giving full information.

W. H. F., Tacoma, Washington, asks: To march by the flank—at the command march, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then turn to the right and step off in the new direction with the right foot. The above is by the right flank. By the left flank do you also step off with the right foot? **ANS.**—No. See paragraph 3, Tactics.

Generalissimo.—Major Generals Howard and Crook and three of the present brigadier generals, will reach the age of 64 before Major General Schofield. Hence if promotion is carried out by seniority, General Miles (the senior brigadier) will succeed General Schofield in command of the Army. Who will succeed General Miles in that position cannot now be said, for before he is retired for age (Aug. 8, 1893), all the present brigadier generals will be retired for age.

Student asks: Please settle the question of the post of the guidon of a Gatling batt., (no caissons) in column of sections. It is argued that it must be with the leading carriage (piece), as the "2d carriage" is the 2d section, and that in a regular battery he is with the 2d carriage of the 1st section. I hold that the question of his position is one purely of convenience. If posted with the leading carriage (section) there would be three guides abreast of its lead team, which not only would cause confusion when the guidon changed his post but would render it more difficult for the chief of platoon in giving any instructions to his chief of section, the guidon being between them. I hold therefore, that the guidon is posted with the "2d carriage" per. 575. (in this case the 2d section.) Am I in the right or not? **ANS.**—You are right.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Under the title of *Military Miscellanies*, "James B. Fry, retired, Assistant Adjutant General, rank of Colonel, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.," has gathered into one volume the facts, opinions, and comments which he has heretofore presented in articles and communications in various periodicals, including the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, or published in monographic form. Gen. Fry is a clear thinker and a forcible writer, and his discussions cover a range of subjects of special interest to Army readers. The interdependent relations of the Army and the Legislative and Executive Department; the internal economy of the Services, and similar topics, are among those to which he has devoted attention. The command of the Army; justice, law, obedience, and honor in the Army; grade, rank, title, promotion, transfer, authority, brevet, the Military Academy and the militia, are some of the titles included in the first of the two parts into which the volume is divided. In the second part are found articles of personal recollection and personal and military criticism. Among the subjects on which Gen. Fry holds very strong opinions is that of brevets, contending, as he does, in opposition to the War Department, that "the theory that brevets, under the act of 1812 and the acts which grew out of it, are based on actual rank, and fall with change of grade, is one of the most extraordinary delusions that ever had a firm grip on a Government bureau." This ex-cathedra expression of opinion implies an exhaustive study of bureaucratic delusions, such as even Gen. Fry can hardly have had time for. We are not questioning his reasoning upon this particular subject in saying this, for it seems to us to be sound and his argument forcible. Being a retired A. A. G. himself, he ought to be good authority on the subject of the tendencies of Adjutants General to the "bureaucratic pride" to which he ascribes the unsound reasoning upon the subject of brevets. It is a case of State's evidence, furnished by a reformed Adjutant General, and as such ought to be conclusive. This article on brevets is one of the most interesting of the many interesting discussions which this volume contains. It is a handsome octavo, published by Brentano, New York, and is so full of fact and argument on subjects constantly under discussion in military circles that it should be within the reach of every officer. It is interesting to note the increase of mental activity among our Army and Navy officers, as indicated by their contributions to periodical literature, and their constant additions to the catalogue of new publications. This is a sign that new interests and ideas are taking the place of those growing out of the war, which so long absorbed military thought and discussion. Gen. Fry is not to be classed exactly among the youngsters, but he has a perennial interest in Army matters. May he long continue to inform and instruct us.

From John Ireland, 1197 Broadway, we receive a neat volume, price 75 cts., entitled, *What One Can do With a Chafing-Dish—A Guide for Amateur Cooks*, by H. L. S. With fitting extracts from epicurean utterances its author introduces us to 65 receipts for turning out of a chafing-dish, at a few moments' notice, as many delicious dishes composed of materials easily obtainable. To the several receipts for cooking oysters we can add one which is better than any, for it is the very best for securing the distinctive oyster flavor which is usually disguised by the juices in which the oyster floats. Drop into a chafing-dish, one by one, oysters lifted out of their juices on the end of a fork. Cover them with salt; you can't well get in too much as it cooks out. Light the fire under the dish and as the oysters cook ladle out all of the juice. When they are perfectly dry add sufficient butter to make a sauce and as soon as it is melted serve your oysters, putting out your fire; it is needless to say, so that the dish will not burn. Clams can also be cooked deliciously in a way not mentioned in this volume. Cover the chafing-dish with water just sufficient to prevent its burning. Set your clams in the dish mouths up. Sprinkle tabasco liberally over each one. Don't be afraid of it, for the heat will destroy its sting. As soon as the clams open their mouths serve them. The tabasco will give them a delicate flavor without biting the tongue in the least. No one who has not tried it knows how much satisfaction to the palate can be derived at small cost from the use of a chafing dish. Nor does one need to be born a cook to avail himself of this means of procuring that epicurean enjoyment which, if not carried too far, adds so much to the zest of life.

"He may live without books—what is knowledge but grievance?"
He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?
The Century Co., New York, publish *Dining Jake*,

the Runaway, and Short Stories, Told after Dark, by "Uncle Remus," Joel Chandler Harris. They are full, as no other stories are, of the very essence of Southern negro tales and talk—amusing and true to nature. The gentle hearted old black man and the little childish companion, who listens so eagerly to his marvellous stories, have taken permanent place in literature, and this handsomely illustrated and printed volume will be gladly welcomed.

Messrs. D. Appleton and Co. publish *Great Leaders. Historic Portraits from the Great Historians. Selected, with Notes and Brief Biographical Sketches.* It is a compilation of pen pictures of historical characters, by Plutarch, Grote, Curtius, Mommsen, Froide, Gibbon, Carlyle, Hume, Prescott, Motley, Schiller, Macaulay, Merivale, Lecky, Taine, Alison, Thiers, Green, Symonds and Stephen. A brief biographical sketch of the person described introduces each extract, and 16 portraits illustrate the volume. The selections begin with Themistocles and Aristides, and end with Wellington. The idea of the volume is a happy one, and it is well carried out, except that the volume and page of the work from which an extract is taken should be given.

The complete novel in *Lippincott's Magazine* for November, "A Belated Revenge," is a story of stirring adventures, in pre-revolutionary times, on which the late Dr. Robt. Montgomery Bird, author of "The Gladiator," "Nick of the Woods," and other well known tales and dramas, was engaged at the time of his death. The manuscript fell into the hands of his son, Frederic M. Bird, who has revised and completed the story in a manner which shows that he has inherited his famous father's literary skill. "The Question of Pure Water for Cities" is a timely and important article contributed by Wm. C. Conant, editor of the *Sanitary Era*, containing valuable and practical suggestions for rendering water pure and drinkable.

The manual of guard duty compiled by Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook, recently approved by the Secretary of War "for the government of all United States troops in the performance of guard duty," is being published by the author, and will shortly be ready for issue. It is understood that a number of copies will be purchased by the War Department for the use of the Regular Army.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The *Belgique Militaire* says that at the moment when the experiments with a new rifle for our Army are drawing to an end, a new arm has been invented which seems to fulfil all the requirements considered necessary for a serviceable weapon. The new rifle, of 8 mm. calibre, is invented by Lieut. Marga, of the General Staff; it is light, and of the simplest possible construction. Its weight is 3½ kilograms (about 7 lbs.), and it is absolutely safe, since it is perfectly impossible for the marksman to explode the cartridge when in the barrel before the breech is thoroughly closed. The handling of the weapon is remarkably simple. Forty rounds per minute have been fired with a charge of 2.8 gramm. Wettern powder in the cartridge without the slightest hitch occurring when extracting the empty case. Within a minute the weapon can be taken to pieces and put together again.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., Lord Armstrong said: "The advantages which have been achieved by quick firing guns will be still further enhanced by the employment of the new smokeless powder, which, it may be said, is now certain to be brought into use. With ordinary powder it would be impossible to fire these large guns at their maximum rate of some 10 rounds per minute, on account of the hanging smoke from the discharge, which renders aiming impossible. With the so called smokeless powder—in which nitrate of ammonia is used as a base—the same hindrance is not experienced, the smoke produced by the discharge being very much less in volume, and dissipating very readily. Excellent results have been obtained with it, velocities of about 2,300 ft. per second in the 12 cm. gun—4½ in.—being reached, and in the 15 cm. gun—6 in.—the extraordinary velocity of 2,500 ft. per second has been realized, in both instances with very permissible pressures. We have lately been experimenting with a new powder recommended by Sir Frederick Abel's Committee—known, from its spring like form, as 'cordite'—with much success. With a 6 in. gun velocities of 2,300 ft. have been obtained with cordite at pressures somewhat over 12 tons. At present the results are very promising. It is impervious to damp, and, above all, it is absolutely smokeless; and, should the results mentioned above be maintained, its employment will, in all probability, work a revolution in modern armaments, and render the use of quick firing guns not only an advantage but a necessity."

The Turkish Government denies the statement which has been lately circulated in reference to the unsatisfactory condition of the Mauser repeating rifles manufactured in Germany for the Turkish troops, and to the delays which are said to have occurred in their delivery. The rifles are manufactured at Oberndorf, under the supervision of a permanent commission of Turkish officers. The weapons are examined by these officers and tried in their presence; and it is only after having passed successfully through these experiments that they are accepted and sent to Turkey.

The Graydon Air-Gun Company have commenced work at Birmingham, where Messrs. Taunton, Delmar, and Co., prepare air-vessels which readily withstand air pressure of 5,000 lb. to the square inch. The Graydon Company have, the *Army and Navy Gazette* reports, been fortunate in securing the services of Capt. E. Palliser (the successful agent for the British magazine-rifle and Maxim gun) for five years. A 15-inch gun is being prepared under Lieutenant Graydon's superintendence, and a 6 inch siege gun on wheels has also been ordered. All the work will be done in England.

The trials of the 110-ton breech-loading guns of the *Victoria* are reported satisfactory. Great importance was attached to the trials, and a number of Admiralty officials were present. Sixteen rounds

in all were fired from the two guns. Four of these were with the reduced charge of 720 pounds of powder, and twelve with the full charge of 960 pounds, the projectile in each case being 1,800 pounds. One round with reduced charge and one with full charge were fired simultaneously from both guns. The guns were fired at angles from 15 degrees of elevation to five degrees of depression. The recoils were well within the allowed limits, and the carriages worked without difficulty.

A Swedish engineer, Mr. J. W. Skoglund, has recently invented a new explosive. It is called "gray powder" (Swedish grakruti). It has been tested at Rosersberg Gunnery School by a special commission, and to a considerable extent for comparison with a Belgian powder called *poudre de papier*. It has also been accepted for trials at the fleet. According to the official reports, 70 per cent. of the new powder against 100 per cent. (or the usual charge) of ordinary powder, gives a 33 per cent. greater initial velocity, without the pressure in the gun being increased more than 5 per cent. With 62 per cent. (ordinary charge weight) of gray powder, the initial velocity was increased with 24 per cent. without any perceptible increase of pressure. With a charge of 74 per cent. (ordinary charge weight) the initial velocity was increased 40 per cent., without the gun being subject to any undue pressure. With regard to the important question of smokelessness, the report states that while with Nordenfölt's machine guns smoke of ordinary powder remains for 25 seconds, the gray powder only leaves a transparent steam, which is only visible for 5 seconds.

A further series of experiments with shells, containing bursting charges of melinite and other high explosives, has been arranged for at Portsmouth, Eng., to investigate more completely the value of picric acid and its compounds for use in shells. So far these powerful agents have been found to be so susceptible to concussion that the act of striking against even a thin armor-plate has been sufficient to explode the shell before it could penetrate.

REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer *Dexter*, Capt. M. L. Phillips, commanding, reports assisting the schooner *Martin L. Smith*, ashore on La Horne Dim Shoal, after waiting over two tides and parting his hawser three times, and failing to move her up. The schooner will have to lie there before she will come off. He brought in the fishing schooner *Fairdeal*, of Newport, Nixon, Master, and turned her over to the Collector of Customs at New Bedford, Mass., for being without papers; also brought Capt. Mulraffer (and wife), of the schooner *Stephen Morgan*, who was run into on Oct. 19, between Wood's Holl and Vineyard Haven, by an unknown schooner, who struck her on the starboard quarter, cutting her down to within 18 inches of the water, and nearly sinking her. He succeeded in anchoring in Tarzoulin Cove and came over for a tug to tow him to New Bedford for repairs. Capt. L. G. Shepard, commanding the revenue cutter *Rush*, which was at Sitka, Alaska, Sept. 21, was accompanied through all his summer cruise in Hebrides Sea and Western Alaska by his very interesting family, consisting of Mrs. Shepard and two bright, active boys. The *Alaska*, of Sitka, says: "Mrs. Shepard left very many friends behind her when she departed for San Francisco on the regular mail steamer to join her husband; and they were happily surprised to find that she had returned to them at this time with her husband and children. Capt. Shepard is one of the best types of an American sailor, and impresses everyone whom he meets with a belief in his manliness and courage. Such men are a credit to the Revenue Marine Service of the American Government. The family is a pleasant accession to our society circles, and we are only sorry that their stay cannot be prolonged among us. The following are the officers of the U. S. revenue steamer *Richard Rush*: Capt. L. G. Shepard, commanding; Frank Tuttle, 1st lieutenant and executive officer; Lieut. John C. Moore, navigator; H. B. West, lieutenant; Frank H. Dimock, lieutenant; J. A. Doyle, chief engineer; William F. Blakemore and J. H. Coyne, assistant engineers; T. B. Perry, surgeon. The *Rush* carries a crew of 40 men."

NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives the following particulars of a submarine boat invented by the French and tried at Cherbourg: "The *Goubet* (the name of the boat), built by a private firm at the expense of the State, is a little boat 5.60 metres long and 1.53 metres broad. It can hold two men. The body of the craft is cast in bronze of a single piece, and can therefore bear a very high pressure. It is moved by electricity, which in case of failure can be replaced by oars. Completely armed it weighs 6,000 kilograms (about 12,000 lbs.), and can, therefore, be transported easily everywhere. The electricity, as may be safely assumed, is obtained from accumulators in the boat; but it seems that this propelling force can also be transferred to the boat from land or from a ship accompanying the *Goubet* by means of a wire, which would naturally considerably hamper the movements of the submarine craft. The stores of compressed air are said to last for twenty-four hours, and can by an automatic arrangement be so distributed that the state of the air in the ship is constant. The boat was immersed for eight hours at a depth of 10 metres with two sailors in it, and these latter experienced not the slightest inconvenience during that period. As a special advantage it is claimed for the boat that it can at a word of command sink any depth (greatest probably 10 metres), remain there, and change its position at will. The sinking and rising in the water, it is said, can be executed with the greatest regularity, which is not the case apparently with the Spanish submarine boat *Peral*, and the other French boat *Gymnote*."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Swiss census of Dec. 1, 1888, shows a total population of 2,934,055, against 2,846,102 in 1880.

THE German Admiralty has given orders for the formation of three naval divisions, each composed of vessels of the same type, which are to be employed for giving practical instruction to the men of the fleet.

It is reported in France that the defence of the coasts and all pertaining thereto—the forts and works on the littoral—will shortly be given over to the naval authorities, who will become responsible for all defensive measures against attack from the sea. The *Progrès Militaire* remarks that the multiplication of works on the coasts, as elsewhere on the

frontier, is a mistake, inasmuch as the endeavor to be strong at every point, with the consequent demand for men to garrison the forts, tends to weaken the defence as a whole.

ASSAULTS by privates upon their superior officers are said to be upon the increase in the British army. At Portsmouth in one week there were no fewer than four cases of the sort tried by district court-martial. Three of the cases occurred abroad, the prisoners being brought home with their regiment.

Le Progrès Militaire says that during the last Belgian manoeuvres, Gen. van der Smisen had ordered some photographers to be stationed at various points on the manoeuvre field. At the end of the operations he had the proofs brought to him, and could thereby ascertain that frequently his instructions had been neglected. Thus at the passage of a ford he could see that many soldiers, instead of fastening their cartridge pouches to their rifles, as the instructions prescribe, left them where they were, whereby they got wet. He also observed that no ropes were stretched across the stream to mark the ford, and to enable the soldiers to hold fast on, in case the current proved too strong. A good many other things the general is said to have found out; and so the photographers will probably become *la bête noire* of the Belgian Thomas Atkins.

It was originally intended to recommission H. M. S. *Calliope* for another term of service on the Australia Station, but she is now on her way home.

FOLLOWING the loss of H. M. S. *Lily*, which was wrecked off the coast of Labrador, now we hear from Victoria, British Columbia, the *Idarus*, on the Pacific Station, has run aground in Plumper Passage. Fortunately she has been floated off, and has proceeded for Esquimaux, where the cause of this accident will be inquired into.

DURING the French manoeuvres a captain, wishing to buy wine, by order of the general commanding, for distribution in his company, failed to obtain such. Thereupon he requisitioned it from a country gentleman, who, as he was obliged to do, furnished the wine. This gentleman afterwards sent in his bill to the government for the value of the wine, as he was legally entitled to, but instead of receiving his money, three revenue officers called on him and took proceedings against him, because he had no right to sell wine. By the law of the country the proprietor is obliged to part with his wine when it is requisitioned. By the same law he can claim the value from the government as if sold, but by the same law again he is punishable for selling wine without a license. We also hope with *La France Militaire* that the revenue officers showed too much *zèle* and too little *logique*.

A CORPORAL was shot dead at the late manoeuvres near Zurich. Commenting on this, a Swiss paper says that the darkest point during the last concentration of troops is the unheard of large number of wounds inflicted by the lime-wood pellets in the blank cartridges. Thus, such a solid pellet lodged in the spine of a soldier; another was severely wounded in the back and lung, which will probably prove fatal; various officers were wounded in the head, neck, kidneys, and cheeks. In the third division alone there occurred twenty such casualties.

THE Chinese are far from being reassured respecting the situation in Corea, and they attach the utmost importance to vigilance and preparation in that country. The first powerful squadron the Chinese possess is that which has been formed under the superintendence of Li Hung Chang, and which has its headquarters at the arsenal of Port Arthur, in the Yellow Sea. It has of late become noticeable all over the East that this strong squadron is constantly on the move backwards and forwards along the coast between Tientsin and Vladivostok. It is always hovering round the Korean coast and harbors, while despatch vessels, gunboats, and the like, are perpetually dropping into the Russian harbor of Vladivostok.—*United Services Gazette*.

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FOUR INSTANCES OF THIS KIND HAVE COME TO OUR NOTICE RECENTLY.

GOTHENBURG, OCTOBER 5TH, 1889.
THE MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL CO.

GENTLEMEN: Since my last letter I have been on board the S. S. "Nora" and seen the chief engineer about the bearings that got Magnolia run in in New York. The chief engineer had precisely the same story to tell as the second engineer—the metal he considered too soft; the metal had given away; they had had to stop and sod up the bearings, which were running rather warm, but not so much that the brass melted or was abraded. I had the engineer to show me the bearing, which was cast adrift, and I found it not look overwell; it had some stripes, showing that it had gone rather warm. I examined the engineer and found out that the metal, as he considered, was not quite properly put in, and the brass was now a little loose, but said this could not satisfy me for the bad running. So I asked if he (the engineer) had anything of the Magnolia Metal on board. Yes; he had bought some Magnolia Metal to use when he had occasion to. I told him to show me an ingot of it. I then saw at once that it was NOT Magnolia, and I had the engineer to go with me up on the shipbuilding yard, where the steamer is now for repairs, and where I have supplied some Magnolia, and showed him an ingot of the same. He then was fully convinced that it was NOT Magnolia he had got in the bearing and on board. The engineer did not remember the name of the shipbuilding yard in New York, so I went up to the owner of the ship and asked him to show me the New York bill to see what kind of metal they had charged for. I got the bill and then I found out that they had been wise enough NOT TO CALL IT MAGNOLIA, it was "Lubric Metal." The engineer tells me that the Magnolia was strongly recommended to him of all he saw about it and he wanted them, consequently, to let him have of it. The thing is now clear enough. The people had some old stuff they wanted to get rid of, recommended Magnolia, but ran in "Lubric Metal," thinking this is a stranger that we will never see any more, we give him the old stuff. The engineer had told them to let him know when they were going to run in the metal in the bearing, because he wanted to be present; however, they took care NOT to do that, so when the engineer came up, the metal was already melted in. This bad trick was very near spoiling the whole affair here. This boat is the first Swedish boat that got the Magnolia, coming to the very shipyard where Magnolia just now is run in some bearings on steamers repairing as trials, telling people: "We have got Magnolia in New York—it is good for nothing." It was very happy I just got hold of the thing so early as I did. If it had been taken up in the bill as Magnolia, I would have given you the name of the New York shipbuilding yard and sent over an ingot of the metal delivered, but, as it now is, I believe that we can do nothing but to keep a sharp lookout for such tricks.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. M. LAGERWALL.

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A NAVAL ITEM.

OFFICER on ocean greyhound (touching his cap)—Captain, the wave that swept our decks a few moments ago carried off 37 passengers.
Captain (feverishly watching speck on horizon through his glass)—Throw their trunks and other baggage overboard! That rascal is gaining on us!

N. PECK—I think if any one is entitled to a pension it's me.
Mudge—You were never in the war, were you?
N. Peck—No, but the fellow my wife was engaged to got killed at Shiloh.

THE desire to be forward in engaging the enemy is not uncommon in the army; but that quality which I wish to see the officers possess, who are at the head of the troops, is a cool, discriminating judgment in action, which will enable them to decide with promptitude how far they can and ought to go, with propriety; and to convey their orders, and to act with such vigor and decision, that the

soldiers will look up to them with confidence in the movement of action, and obey them with alacrity.—Wellington.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. SNOW and CO., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of October 22:
T. R. Timby, Washington, D. C., revolving tower fortification.
A. Noble, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, carriage or mounting for quick-firing guns.
J. M. Marlin, New Haven, Conn., magazine firearm and revolving firearm.
G. Conover, Southington, Conn., breech-loading ordnance.
W. H. Rice, Addison, N. Y., foot brace for rowboats.
A. Loeber, Tompkinsville, N. Y., sea oiling cartridge.
P. St. Johns, Milton, Vt., propeller wheel.
N. Tooms, New Brighton, N. Y., screw propeller.
C. T. Segars, Utica, N. Y., rigging for sails.
A. G. Von Buonacciorri di Pistoja, Vienna, Hungary auto mobile torpedo.

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WRITE TO D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich., for 1889 Seed Annual.

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HEYL.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22, 1889, to the wife of Col. E. M. Heyl, Inspector General, U. S. Army, a son.

MARRIED.

BAYLEY—WILLIAMSON.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., October 24. Passed Assistant Engineer WARNER, B. Bayley, U. S. Navy, to Miss ANNETTE WILLIAMSON, daughter of General James A. Williamson.

HARDING—BIGELOW.—At Highland Falls, N. Y., Oct. 23, Mr. BUTLER KENNETH HARDING to Miss ANNIE BIGELOW, daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow.

MCGUIRE—SANBORN.—At Fort Missoula, Montana, Oct. 18, Lieutenant THOS. H. MCGUIRE, 25th U. S. Infantry, to Miss GRACE IRVING SANBORN, daughter of Capt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th U. S. Infantry.

MENOH—PEARSON.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Oct. 10, Lieutenant CHAS. T. MENOH, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss NANNIE W. PEARSON.

PORTER—WATSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, Mr. HORACE M. PORTER, son of Gen. Horace Porter, to Miss ADELAIDE WATSON.

STERS—COSTER.—At New York City, Oct. 22, Mr. HENRY D. STERS to Miss ADELINE COSTER, daughter of the late Colonel Chas. R. Coster, formerly of the U. S. Army.

SWEENEY—QUINN.—At Duluth, Minn., October 18, Mr. ROBERT ORMSBY SWEENEY, Jr., to MAY BELLE QUINN, daughter of Major James R. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

DIED.

ASHBURY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., October 19, GEORGE ASHBURY, formerly Acting Master U. S. Navy.

BURNETT.—At Washington, D. C., October 12, Mrs. BURNETT, widow of Gen. W. B. Burnett and mother of Lieut. Aaron Ward, U. S. Navy.

HANTRANT.—October 17, at Norristown, Pa., Gen. JOHN FREDERICK HANTRANT.

MCRER.—At Louisville, Ky., Oct. 20, MARY MCRER, widow

of Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel Samuel McRee, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, in the 83d year of her age.

O'MEAGHER.—At New York City, Oct. 22, CECILIA, wife of Dr. O'Meagher, daughter of the late Francis K. Kiernan, surgeon R. N., and sister of the late General Jas. L. Kiernan, U. S. V.

PAGE.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, FRANK A. PAGE, formerly Lieutenant 10th U. S. Infantry.

PREVOST.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 23, JOSEPHINE RIDGELY, eldest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., and wife of Emanuel Emil Prevost, in the 36th year of her age.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Albany, N. Y., after a short illness, ELIZABETH VAN WYCK, aged 15 years, second daughter of Maria R. and the late Captain C. M. Schoonmaker, U. S. N., of Kingston, N. Y.

WILDRICK.—At Blairstown, N. J., Oct. 21, ISAAC WILDRICK, father of Major G. C. Wildrick, 5th U. S. Artillery.

WOODS.—In Montana Territory, Kansas, September 27, JOSEPH J. WOODS, formerly 1st Lieutenant 1st U. S. Artillery, and Colonel 13th Iowa Volunteers.

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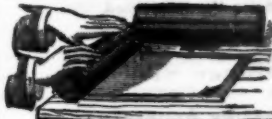
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